

FAREWELL TO A PRINCESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

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Paris, Monday, September 8, 1997

No. 35,620

After Good-Byes, Britons Ponder an Emotional Week

All Eyes on William As Royalty Endures

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — His resemblance to Diana is so striking — the beanpole height, the straw-blond hair flopping over downcast eyes, the cheeks quick to blush and the sudden illuminating smile — that Prince William was greeted with murmurs of astonishment when he faced the teary, respectful crowds at Kensington Palace on Friday.

As the 15-year-old prince paced his mother's funeral route the next day, head down for the 35 minutes to Westminster Abbey, the transformation in the public eye of a gangling youth in a baseball cap to a gray-suited figure of destiny was apparent to the global village.

Once the mountains of flowers have been removed and the miles of newsprint have yellowed, the tangible legacy of the incandescent, mythical Diana will be her two boys.

And since royalty is about dynasty, it is the elder son, William, who now bears the awesome burden of incarnating the spirit of Diana and of raising the monarchy from the ashes.

In spite of Earl Spencer's impassioned plea in his funeral address to claim his bereaved nephews for their "blood" family, the bloodlines also bind William to the Windsors. If the monarchy holds up, it might be 30 or more years before William would follow a King Charles (who turns 50 next year).

"The old royal family will gradually slip away, and the new royal family will be Prince William," said a royal historian, Hugo Vickers, meaning that after the departure of the grand old Queen Mum, now 97, and ultimately Queen Elizabeth, 71, ancillary figures in the extended family will fade out, as the focus turns on the new generation.

The question is whether the monarchy, so battered by gales of change and discredited by Diana's expulsion, can really sail serenely into the 21st century.

Paradoxically, the quasi-mystical response to Diana's death, the heartfelt public grief, and the subsequent empowerment of the people to write the funeral script, shows not the weakness of the royal position, but its innate strength. The heart-shaped red balloons floating from the palace railings, the iconic photographs of Diana, the improvised shrines and makeshift personal messages, suggest a hunger for a figure to admire or even worship.

Who can fathom the feelings of Queen Elizabeth as she stood in front of Buckingham Palace and read "Diana — you were our true and lovely Queen" attached to a tiara-clad photograph of a radiant Princess of Wales. But the message was not anti-royal — rather a rejection of the old protocol-bound values that have been so neatly summed up as "Balmorality."

Ben Pimlott, the leftist historian, called the weekend's scenes "mystifying and slightly spooky." Yet in his 1996

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Mourners weeping in the crowd along Whitehall as the cortege of Diana, Princess of Wales, passed them Saturday on its way from Kensington Palace to Westminster Abbey. Right, Princes William, 15, and Harry, 12, Diana's sons, walking beside the hearse with their father, Prince Charles.

The World Grieves

• The silence was deafening as 2 million mourners tracked Diana's cortege. Page 2.

• In the end, Diana came home to rest on a leafy island in a small and sculptured lake. Page 2.

• Earl Spencer's searing address represented an enormous break with tradition. Page 3.

• Diana's final hours: the collision course on the princess's last day alive. Page 4.

• A search for the driver who might have been trying to slow down the Mercedes carrying Diana. Page 4.

• London remains virtually paralyzed as the British people refuse to let go of Diana. Page 5.

A Rigid Monarchy Confronts the Storm

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

LONDON — Tempests have their origins some distance away from where they come crashing down, and so did the applause in Westminster Abbey for Earl Spencer's powerful eulogy to his sister, Diana, Princess of Wales, and its rebuke of the royal family.

A spontaneous burst from some of the tens of thousands of people who were following the service from London's streets and parks began outside the sanctuary, was picked up by people at the back of the great Gothic nave where British crowns its sovereigns and passed forward to where the members of the monarchy were seated.

In a day full of symbols of Britain's rich history, this was a powerful emblem of a present and future that has been revealed in its own elaborate richness during this extraordinary past week.

Simply stated, the people inside Saturday took their cue from those outside, a dramatic reversal of the flow of influence and power between Britain's rulers and its ruled.

The people who gave such sweeping and fervid support to Lord Spencer's passionate address said that the line that set them off was his recalling his sister as "someone with a natural nobility who was classless and who proved in the last year that she needed no royal title to continue to generate her particular brand of magic."

A year ago Queen Elizabeth II said that Diana could no longer be called "her royal highness" because of her divorce from Prince Charles.

The overwhelming outpouring of grief over the death of Diana a week ago and the public demand for a proper farewell to the woman who the public felt was mistreated by the monarchy led to a remarkable confrontation between the British public and Buckingham Palace and an even more remarkable retreat by royalty.

Faulted by mourners for being insensitive to the yearning of the nation for full state recognition of the life and contribution of the princess, the queen agreed first to demands for a public funeral including royal flourishes and then made a number of belated adjustments to her tradition-bound initial response. These included a television address to the country that was the most personal communication with her subjects in her 43-year reign.

She said she now realized that there were "lessons to be learned" from the life and legacy of Diana.

If the queen found herself in an unaccustomed role, so did the British themselves as they wept, held one another for support, waited their sorrow and massed by the tens of thousands to give vent to their crippling feelings of loss. The lip for which this country is famous has never before been the trembling lower one.

The people presented the world with a portrait of Britain

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'What Now?' Israelis Wonder Amid Latest Carnage

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — From the time the Israeli-Palestinian peace was first launched on the White House lawn four years ago, the process has been regularly punctuated by the sound of suicide bombs.

The triple attack on the popular Ben Yehuda promenade in Jerusalem last week brought the number of Islamic fanatics who have turned themselves into human bombs since then to 20, with many times that number of victims. And with every explosion, Israeli reaction has gone from a horrified disbelief to angry demands for vengeance, and finally to the question that predominated

after carnage Thursday — "What now?"

It was not surrender. The thousands of Israelis who came to the Ben Yehuda mall the morning after the attack, in which four Israelis died, bore powerful

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testimony to a determination that Israel would not be cowed, only strengthened. It was not fatalism, either, but a recognition that neither doves nor hawks, neither the Palestinian Authority nor the Israeli government has a ready solution. (And Washington has been playing down Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's visit here this week, her first to the Middle East, though the shock of

zzviolence offered a brief window for moderation.)

That matured attitude contrasted sharply with reactions to the first bomb explosions after the Israeli-Palestinian peace began in September 1993. Then, each explosion was followed by dismay among Israelis who had thought peace would bring security, and ever more frenzied protests from rightists who saw the blood as proof of the perfidy of dealing with the Arabs.

Yet in those days, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his successor, Shimon Peres, and Yasser Arafat could argue that the terror attacks were only a rear-guard action against peace, that both sides had to persevere. With each attack, however, the line began to ring hollow.

especially against Benjamin Netanyahu's promise of "peace with security."

But after a year and a half of Mr. Netanyahu's government, that promise also began to erode, as the new prime minister's combination of reluctant concessions to the Oslo process and expansion in the West Bank undermined the fledgling partnership with Mr. Arafat and the Palestinians' faith in the peace.

After the start of construction on a new Jewish neighborhood in East Jerusalem last March, Mr. Arafat again reached out his hand to the Islamic militants of Hamas.

The first suicide bombing on Mr. Netanyahu's watch came in March in Tel Aviv. In July came a double bombing at the Yehuda Mahane market in Jerusalem, and finally the unprecedented triple attack last week. This time in the immediate aftermath, there were no violent demonstrations, no anguished demands for action. Just the frustrated question, "What now?"

"The Israeli mentality is that there has to be some solution to a problem," said Uri Dromi, who was the government spokesman under the former Labor government. "That's why Israelis are so frustrated."

Rabin was the first among Israeli leaders to realize that we really have a big problem here and that the peace process was the only way out," he said. "Now many Israelis are coming to terms with the fact that there is really no easy answer."

That conclusion had several components.

One was the realization that terror was likely to stay with Israel for a long time and that none of Israel's mighty weaponry was fully effective against it. The bombing last week came after a

Dozens More Slain in Algeria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BENI MESSOUS, Algeria — Attackers massacred scores of people in this town near Algiers, the capital, slashing throats, cutting off arms and opening women's stomachs, survivors and hospital officials said.

Sunday newspapers said that between 49 and 64 people died in the slaughter Friday night and that between 20 and 60 people had been wounded. At least 15 more bodies were reported to have been found in a forest not far from Beni Messous, 20 kilometers (10 miles) west of Algiers.

The El Watan newspaper said six more people had been found with their throats cut Saturday at Sidi Mbarek, 350 kilometers southwest of Algiers. (Reuters, AP)

3 Arab Leaders Consult As Mideast Tensions Rise

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Three days before the scheduled arrival here of the U.S. Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, the leaders of Jordan, Egypt and the Palestinians maneuvered Sunday for the moral high ground, calling on Israel to fulfill commitments under peace accords.

Israel has suspended implementation of the accords in response to what it says are Palestinian failures to crack down on terrorism.

Meeting in Cairo, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian Authority, issued a statement calling on Israel to refrain from

activities that undermine "the spirit of peace" and to carry out troop withdrawals from the West Bank, as spelled out in the so-called Oslo accords.

But the message also was intended for Mrs. Albright, whose first trip to the region as secretary of state coincides with a deepening crisis in Arab-Israeli relations.

The crisis stems in part from a suicide bombing Thursday in a crowded Jerusalem mall and the killing hours later of 11 Israeli commandos and an army doctor during a botched raid in Lebanon.

In light of the bombing Thursday, which killed three Israeli schoolgirls and a 20-year-old Israeli man, as well

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AGENDA



MOURNING — Mother Teresa on view Sunday in a church in Calcutta, India plans a state funeral Saturday for the nun. Page 9.

Sir Georg Solti, Conductor, Dies at 84

Sir Georg Solti, 84, whose conducting career included 22 years at the head of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, died Friday in Antibes, France. Sir Georg, who was born in Budapest, rose to prominence in the 1950s as music director of the Frankfurt Opera, followed by a decade as music director of London's Royal Opera. His recording career included the first complete studio recording of Wagner's "Ring" cycle, and more Grammy awards than any other performer, classical or pop. Page 10.

Where's the Proof?

Five weeks of hearings in Congress have brought to light some shady U.S. political fund-raising practices. But no public evidence has substantiated Senator Fred Thompson's high-profile accusations that the Chinese government influenced the 1996 presidential race through illegal foreign contributions. Page 8.

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Foreign Investors, Wary of Asian Turmoil, Await Real Reforms

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The large-scale withdrawal of foreign money that has pushed Southeast Asian stock markets sharply lower in recent weeks is unlikely to be reversed until currencies stabilize and governments show they are serious about implementing measures to cut spending and restore confidence, fund managers said Sunday.

Three consecutive days of strength in regional markets last week prompted a surge of bullish sentiment among some local players, but many foreign

Malaysia's leader urges ban on currency manipulation. Page 15.

investors said they would continue to look for alternatives for at least six months. Propelled largely by local buy-

ing, Indonesian stocks recorded their biggest one-day rise ever on Friday, while Malaysia's gain was the largest since 1994. Philippine and Thai stocks also were stronger.

But despite local enthusiasm, foreign investors think last week's rebound will unravel on further currency weakness in the days ahead.

The investment firm Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, in a report to be sent to clients Monday, said that steps by In-

donesia, Malaysia and the Philippines last week to restore credibility and rebuild market confidence were "only modest policy initiatives."

The bank said that what was needed was "a serious fiscal tightening to reduce the external deficit and reliance on overseas capital."

In the view of many foreign investors, large current-account deficits have been a major underlying cause of the recent currency and stock-market turmoil in

Southeast Asia. Indonesia and Malaysia have announced measures to cut or postpone spending, while in the Philippines the legislature has passed a tax-reform bill. But Deutsche Morgan Grenfell said that the proposed Indonesian spending cuts were "just that, proposals, and there is no genuine structural reform or deregulation in the package."

It said that the Malaysian government

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Farewell to a Princess / A Million Bouquets



THE FACES OF GRIEF — Awaiting the cortege, from top left, Prince William, his uncle Earl Spencer, brother Prince Harry and father Prince Charles. Clockwise: Queen Elizabeth and Princess Margaret at Buckingham Palace; the Queen Mother at Westminster Abbey; Mohamed al Fayed and his wife leaving the funeral; Elton John performing; the hearse arriving at Althorp House. Center, a Muslim woman paying respects in Jakarta.

In Deafening Silence, a Nation's Grief Tracks Diana's Cortege

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — The silence — the awe-struck, reverent, almost worshipful silence — was positively deafening.

Scarcely a sound rose from the millions who packed central London for the funeral of Diana, Princess of Wales. It was a crowd unmatched at least since the end of World War II in this stately old city that has known so many moments of regal and imperial triumph and tragedy.

Yet for all the emotion, only the cadence of the horses' hooves, the thwack-thwack-thwack of police helicopters, the tolling of church bells and the occasional wail of agony from a mourner pierced the stillness Saturday as the cortege wound its slow, sad way to Westminster Abbey.

More than a million bouquets by official count, so many that they were visible from an airplane flying at 5,000 feet over London, were stacked outside the royal palaces. People threw blossoms at the princess's casket as it rolled by on a gun carriage, draped in a royal standard with sprays of white roses, tulips and lilies atop it. One spray had a card bearing the single word "Mummy."

The crowds stood 10 and 15 deep, 20 in places, along London's grand ceremonial boulevards. Necks were craned, and people rose onto tiptoes, but there was no pushing and shoving. As if venerating a saint, mourners in Hyde Park and outside Buckingham Palace lit candles and improvised little shrines.

People of all classes seemed driven to make small gestures of devotion. Some made their first-ever trips to London. In the chic neighborhood where Diana taught kindergarten as a 20-year-old, a basket filled with black ribbons had been set out, along with a sign urging passersby to "Take one and remember."

There was something more Latin than British about the intensity of peoples' words and actions; a largely Protestant culture that epitomizes restraint and values privacy was galvanized by a need to display its powerful emotions publicly, if not noisily. Britain discovered feelings this week that it never knew it had.

The American belief in the value of letting it all hang out at moments of personal and national stress, often ridiculed in England in the past as vulgar mock-therapy, suddenly took hold. In a typical comment, one of those in the crowds, Joe Powell, a 31-year-old restaurant manager, said the public venting of grief would be "a bit of a catharsis for all the people who are here."

Sir Charles Powell, the principal adviser to Margaret Thatcher when she was prime minister, conceded that "the whole establishment, including the royal family, has been taken completely unawares." Anthony Sampson, author of "Anatomy of Britain," detected "a confessional, Catholic mood, with people making improbable pilgrimages to London, as if Westminster had become Compostela."

Many wept as they watched the service on giant television screens set up in public places. But it was as quiet in the streets as in the abbey when Diana's coffin was borne into the 16th-century Gothic nave by eight husky Welsh Guards in red tunics, followed by the Prince of Wales; their children, Prince William and Prince Harry; his father, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the princess's brother, Earl Spencer.

All but unbelieving, the crowds watched raptly as the somber service unfolded, some people nudging each other when Elton John sang "Candle in the Wind" with its special new lyrics, evoking "a country lost without your soul, who'll miss the wings of your com-

passion more than you'll ever know." Lord Spencer's castigation of the news media as collaborators in his sister's death, relayed by loudspeaker to those outside the abbey, brought applause.

Adoring comments, sotto voce, could be heard on all sides everywhere: "She was an angel," "So royal, so kind."

Alan Zulman, who journeyed from Somerset in the West Country, said the funeral was "like a magnet, attracting people from the four corners of the kingdom." He was handing out copies of a poem that his wife, distraught, had written at 2 o'clock in the morning.

"She cared, you knew she cared, she showed she cared," said a barrister who confessed that he was surprised to find himself on the streets for the funeral.

A couple from Ipswich bore a banner that said, "We love you, William and Harry," in support of the two young sons the princess left behind.

A young woman who like most of the mourners had never met or even seen the princess said she had felt "a need to be close to my Diana one more time, to see her home, to let her know how much I will always love her," said an American visitor spoke with eyes lit by tears of "our shining light that has gone out."

Some people, of course, considered the whole thing overdone. Some saw Diana as a manipulator of emotions, public and private, and resented the adulation heaped on her in death. But they were few. If Diana was part glamour figure and part social worker — part Madonna and part Mother Teresa, as a British politician suggested privately — most of the public focused clearly upon the latter.

The extraordinary upwelling of grief and affection that followed the princess's death in an automobile accident in Paris on Aug. 31 was not simply an amplified version of the anguish that inevitably follows the death of someone



The designer Donatella Versace and her brother, Santo, top, arriving for the funeral. Also attending were Karl Lagerfeld, bottom left, and David Emanuel, co-designer of Diana's wedding dress.

young, especially a young mother.

Nor did it result simply from the overwhelming media attention lavished on the event: nonstop television coverage and special newspaper editions (112 pages in Saturday morning's Daily Mail, a tabloid, and no fewer than 60 in The Times).

Diana connected with ordinary people to a degree that was fully evident only in her death. She shattered the confining carapace of fame, as Simon Jenkins wrote in The Times, enabling her simultaneously to draw strength from the people and give it to them. She

was an aristocrat from one of Britain's most noble families, but like Churchill and Roosevelt, she was an aristocrat with a common touch.

Through her illnesses, her infidelities, her divorce, her search for a suitable role, her longing for love, she became a kind of paradigm.

"Her marriage failed, as mine did," said a young blond woman in the throng near the abbey. "She couldn't have her children all the time, she had to share them with her husband, same way I did. If she could manage, I could, too."

Outside Kensington Palace, Lynn-Marie Williams, 33, an elementary school teacher, told a questioner: "This is one of the most tragic things that has ever happened to me in my life. I remember so clearly watching her wedding, and she meant a lot to me because she was so human. She made errors and she had weaknesses every woman understands. It wasn't good enough to watch this on television."

"It's strange that we all feel this way — not that we knew her ourselves — but that we feel she's touched us all personally."

It was a notably multiracial, heterogeneous crowd. It included significant numbers of people from the fringes of British society, as well as its mainstream, underprivileged and afflicted and sometimes scorned people of the kind who were championed by Diana. It included many who said that they could leave the royal family or take it, as well as pious middle-aged royalists.

But women and young people predominated. They had idolized the glamorous, warmhearted if troubled young woman whom Prime Minister Tony Blair called "the people's princess," and they were clearly just as determined as he said he was that "she will remain in our hearts and our memories forever."

Elton John Song Coming to Stores

LONDON — Hours after what he called the toughest performance of his life, Elton John went to a studio to record the song that prompted countless tears when he sang it at the funeral of his friend, Diana, Princess of Wales.

The recording of "Candle in the Wind," with lyrics reworked to honor the princess as "England's Rose," will be released within a week. Proceeds will go to a memorial fund set up to support her favorite charities.

Mr. John said in a BBC interview Sunday that he hoped the recording would raise as much as £10 million (\$16 million). Music industry experts predict it could become the biggest-selling single of all time.

During the song, Diana's sons, Prince William and Prince Harry, lost their composure for the first time and wept.

"When I started singing and playing, I suddenly realized this was it," said Mr. John, whose tenor voice caught as he sang. "At the beginning of the last verse, my voice cracked and I was really chock full of emotion, and I had to close my eyes and grit my teeth and get through it." (AP)

Crowd Is Doubled

LONDON — Two million people attended the funeral, according to the BBC.

Scotland Yard said that more than one million had witnessed the funeral cortege pass in central London, and that hundreds of thousands of others had lined the route that the procession took through north London to the princess's family home in central England.

The BBC made its own estimates of crowd size by using cameras and reporters it deployed along the route and across London. (AFP)

Ashes to Ashes

LONDON — The British government said Sunday that it had solved the problem of disposing of hundreds of thousands of bouquets left by mourners outside the royal palaces in London. The wilting floral tributes will be used as compost in greenhouses at Kensington Palace, the princess's last home.

The government announced that parks officials and volunteers would start gathering the bouquets Tuesday and promised that other places would be designated for people wanting to leave flowers for Diana after then. (AFP)

A Very Private Resting Place on a Leafy Island

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

LONDON — In the end, she came home to rest on a leafy island in a small and sculptured lake, behind the wrought-iron gates and weathered stone walls of her family seat well north of London, a final haven of privacy and exclusion as remote as could be imagined from the laser-glare of publicity that Diana, Princess of Wales, both shunned and courted.

From the ceremonies of Westminster Abbey to the Althorp Park estate of the Spencer family near the village of Great Brington, the coffin bearing Diana made its final journey by road along the M1 highway, whose northbound lanes were closed to normal traffic. After the pomp of Westminster that

drew the eyes and tears of the world, her return to the village and home where Diana grew up as Diana Spencer was intended by her family to be as exclusively private as her coffin's procession on a gun carriage through central London had been public.

The public was excluded from the burial at Althorp. The authorities ordered an air-exclusion zone over the estate to prevent photographers and television crews from filming the area. The roads leading to the village of Great Brington were sealed off to all except residents and the police on Friday and were not to reopen until 6 A.M. on Monday.

Only close family members attended the burial on the small, green island in a lake known as The Oval, surrounded by groves of trees planted by royalty and nobility over the decades since the 5th

Earl Spencer, then Lord of the Admiralty, restored what is called the Pleasure Garden area around the artificial lake in the 1880s.

Initially, Diana was to have been buried in the honey-colored 13th-century church of St. Mary the Virgin in Great Brington, where a family crypt contains the remains of 20 generations of Spencers, laid to rest there since the family acquired the estate in 1508.

The imposing house at Althorp Park was built in 1573 and, these days, is open to the public in summer months for an entrance fee.

But the prospect of her grave being so accessible to the public in the parish church raised fears not only among the 200 villagers of Great Brington but also among Diana's family that it could become, as British commentators have

pointed out, another Graceland, Elvis Presley's shrine.

Indeed, until Diana's death, Great Brington's greatest draw for U.S. visitors was the grave there of Lawrence Washington, the great-great-grandfather of George Washington, buried in the village in 1616.

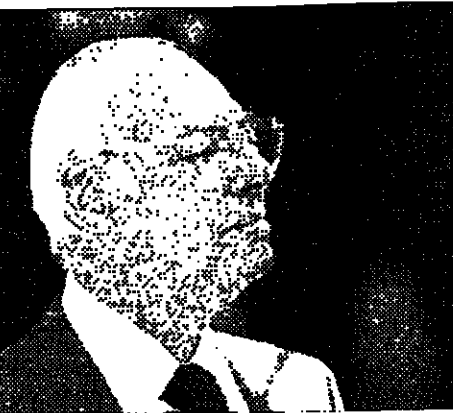
In a statement Friday, Earl Spencer, Diana's younger brother, said the move to the small island at The Oval had been decided on so that her grave could be "properly looked after by her family and visited in private by her sons."

At the same time, though, he said the grounds would be open to the public for several weeks a year so "the general public may pay their respects." He also said the family was considering a permanent memorial outside the grounds for people to pay their respects.



Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip returning to Balmoral Castle, Scotland, after church on Sunday.

Farewell to a Princess / A Cry of Pain and Anger



SCENES FROM A FUNERAL — Mourners along the cortege's route to Westminster Abbey, top row. Clockwise from bottom right, the British prime minister, Tony Blair, and his wife, Cherie; Bernadette Chirac, wife of the French president; Welsh Guards bearing Diana's coffin after the ceremony; Hillary Rodham Clinton. Center, Queen Noor of Jordan and Sir Denis and Baroness Thatcher, the former British prime minister.

Earl Spencer Takes Off the Gloves Against Royals and Media

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

LONDON — Amid the soothing pomp and ceremony of the funeral of Diana, Princess of Wales, the eulogy of her younger brother, Earl Spencer, burst forth Saturday as an undiluted cry of pain and anger.

His tone was respectful and his demeanor composed. But Lord Spencer's searing address at Westminster Abbey represented an enormous break with tradition and a stunning indictment of the way his sister had been treated by the two forces that had most influenced the way she lived her final years: the royal family and the news media.

His remarks were all the more remarkable because, in a sense, he was attacking the royal family in their own church and at a service they had helped plan and were attending as the most distinguished guests. Diana's former in-laws had apparently made peace with her in death. But it was as if the earl wanted to say that despite this, he had not forgotten the slights she suffered at their hands.

In a direct reference to the queen's decision last year to strip Diana of the title "Her Royal Highness" as a condition of her divorce from Prince Charles, the heir to the throne, Lord

Spencer said his sister was "classless." She had demonstrated since the divorce and her near-ejection from royal status, he said pointedly, "that she needed no royal title to continue to generate her own particular brand of magic."

And he went out of his way to emphasize the differences between Diana's warm, spontaneous, sometimes painfully candid style of living and the royal family's grim adherence to tradition, to duty, to keeping emotions in check rather than expressing them openly.

The Spencers — Diana's "blood family," he called them, making the distinction with the family of her former in-laws — would do their best to help rear her two sons in the way Diana would have wanted, Lord Spencer said.

Addressing his remarks to his dead sister, the earl said:

"We will do all we can to continue the imaginative and loving way in which you were steering these two exceptional young men so that their souls are not simply immersed by duty and tradition, but can sing openly as you planned."

"We fully respect the heritage into which they have both been born and will always respect and encourage them in their royal role. But we, like you, recognize the need for them to experience

as many different aspects of life as possible to arm them spiritually and emotionally for the years ahead."

In another startling break with tradition — almost as startling as seeing Elton John singing at such a solemn service and at such a solemn site — some mourners in the abbey burst into applause after the earl's remarks. Outside, thousands of people watching on screens set up in Hyde Park were applauding, too, many of them gave the earl a standing ovation.

Lord Spencer and his two sisters all spoke at the service, as did Prime Minister Tony Blair. But it was significant that no member of the royal family addressed the mourners. Nor was any member of the family except Prince Charles, who was accompanying his two sons, present at the Spencer family service on Althorp Estate, where Diana was to be buried.

Lord Spencer directed his angriest comments at the news media, on which last week he had placed responsibility for Diana's death and which, he said Saturday, regularly drove her "to tearful despair." His sister, he said, had seriously considered moving away from Britain "because of the treatment she received at the hands of the newspapers."

"I don't think she ever understood

why her genuinely good intentions were sneered at by the media, why there appeared to be a permanent quest on their behalf to bring her down," he said.

"It is baffling. My own and only explanation is that genuine goodness is threatening to those at the opposite end of the moral spectrum."

Finally, the earl spoke warmly and personally of his sister, saying that beyond all her beauty and glamor, she was at heart an extremely vulnerable young woman with "deep feelings of unworthiness of which her eating disorders were merely a symptom."

Diana herself once said on television that her in-laws had never understood her eating problems and that, when it became clear she was suffering from bulimia, they had told her she was wasting food. With his remark, Lord Spencer was clearly saying that there were people in Diana's life who had cared about her vulnerabilities — but that the family of her former husband had not been among them.

■ British Press Is Self-Critical

The stinging attack on the media by Lord Spencer at her funeral may well prove a watershed for the British press, Reuters reported from London.

"Earl Spencer's words about the hounding of his sister should be read

carefully in every newspaper office in the land, including ours," said the Independent on Sunday.

"But that also reveals an underlying truth. In our dealings with Diana we behaved like children and we never had enough of her. The paparazzi were chasing her on our behalf last Sunday morning because we did not know when to stop," the newspaper said.

The Observer said the media could not ignore the impact of Lord Spencer's words. Up to now, Britain's rules for the media had struck a balance which gave scant protection against intrusion into people's private lives, but this balance "no longer corresponds to the core values of British society," it said.

A new balance had to be struck. "A first move must be regulation of the way highly personal, intrusive pictures are obtained and published."

Indications of how the press may change in the wake of Diana's death could emerge this week when the chairman of the Press Complaints Commission, Lord Wakeham, plans to start a series of discussions with editors.

The chairman of the self-regulatory unit's code committee, Sir David English, chairman and editor in chief of the Associated Newspapers, said the press had to heed Lord Spencer's words.

In its commentary Sunday, the Ex-



A girl pondering events Sunday outside Buckingham Palace. Many are wondering about Britain's future.

press newspaper said the question facing editors and journalists was whether they had managed to maintain restraint and balance in their dealings with Diana.

"The devastating thought in the back of our minds is that we might have failed to do so, for that would indeed be a terrible indictment of our profession."

At Funeral, Scathing Tribute to 'Most Hunted Person of the Modern Age'

The Associated Press

Tribute by Earl Spencer at the funeral of Diana, Princess of Wales:

I stand before you today the representative of a family in grief, in a country in mourning before a world in shock.

We are all united not only in our desire to pay our respects to Diana but rather in our need to do so. For such was her extraordinary appeal that the tens of millions of people taking part in this service all over the world via television and radio who never actually met her, feel that they too lost someone close to them in the early hours of Sunday morning. It is a more remarkable tribute to Diana than I can ever hope to offer her today.

Diana was the very essence of compassion, of duty, of style, of beauty. All over the world she was a symbol of selfless humanity, a standard-bearer for the rights of the truly down-trodden, a truly British girl who transcended nationality, someone with a natural nobility who was classless, who proved in the last year that she needed no royal title to continue to generate her particular brand of magic.

Today is our chance to say thank you

for the way you brightened our lives even though God granted you but half a life.

We will all feel cheated that you were taken from us so young and yet we must learn to be grateful that you came along at all. Only now that you are gone do we truly appreciate what we are now without and we want you to know that life without you is very, very difficult.

We have all despaired at our loss over the past week and only the strength of the message you gave us through your years of giving has afforded us the strength to move forward.

There is a temptation to rush to canonize your memory. There is no need to do so. You stand tall enough as a human being of unique qualities not to need to be seen as a saint.

Indeed, to sanctify your memory would be to miss out on the very core of your being, your wonderfully mischievous sense of humor with the laugh that bent you double, your joy for life transmitted wherever you took your smile, and the sparkle in those unforgettable eyes, your boundless energy, which you could barely contain.

But your greatest gift was your in-

tuition, and it was a gift you used wisely. This was what underpinned all your wonderful attributes. And if we look to analyze what it was about you that had such a wide appeal we find it in your instinctive feel for what was really important in all our lives.

Without your God-given sensitivity we would be immersed in greater ignorance at the anguish of AIDS and HIV sufferers, the plight of the homeless, the isolation of lepers, the random destruction of land mines.

Diana explained to me once that it was her innermost feelings of suffering that made it possible for her to connect with her constituency of the rejected.

And here we come to another truth about her. For all the status, the glamour, the applause, Diana remained throughout a very insecure person at heart almost childlike in her desire to do good for others so she could release herself from deep feelings of unworthiness of which her eating disorders were merely a symptom.

The world sensed this part of her character and cherished her for her vulnerability, whilst admiring her for her honesty.

The last time I saw Diana was on July the first, her birthday, in London.

when typically she was not taking time to celebrate her special day with friends but was guest of honor at a charity fund-raising evening.

She sparkled of course, but I would rather cherish the days I spent with her in March when she came to visit me and my children in our home in South Africa.

I am proud of the fact that apart from when she was on public display meeting President Mandela we managed to contrive to stop the ever-present paparazzi from getting a single picture of her. That meant a lot to her.

These are days I will always treasure. It was as if we'd been transported back to our childhood when we spent such an enormous amount of time together, the two youngest in the family.

Fundamentally she hadn't changed at all from the big sister who mothered me as a baby, fought with me at school and endured those long train journeys between our parents' homes with me at weekends.

It is a tribute to her level-headedness and strength that despite the most bizarre life imaginable after her childhood, she remained intact, true to herself.

There is no doubt that she was look-

ing for a new direction in her life at this time. She talked endlessly of getting away from England, mainly because of the treatment she received at the hands of the newspapers.

I don't think she ever understood why her genuinely good intentions were sneered at by the media, why there appeared to be a permanent quest on their behalf to bring her down. It is baffling. My own, and only, explanation is that genuine goodness is threatening to those at the opposite end of the moral spectrum.

It is a point to remember that of all the ironies about Diana, perhaps the greatest is this: that a girl given the name of the ancient goddess of hunting was, in the end, the most hunted person of the modern age.

She would want us today to pledge ourselves to protecting her beloved boys William and Harry from a similar fate. And I do this here, Diana, on your behalf. We will not allow them to suffer the anguish that used regularly to drive you to tearful despair.

Beyond that, on behalf of your mother and sisters, I pledge that we, your blood family, will do all we can to continue the imaginative and loving way in which you were steering these

two exceptional young men so that their souls are not simply immersed by duty and tradition but can sing openly as you planned.

We fully respect the heritage into which they have both been born, and will always respect and encourage them in their royal role. But we, like you, recognize the need for them to experience as many different aspects of life as possible to arm them spiritually and emotionally for the years ahead. I know you would have expected nothing less from us.

William and Harry, we all care desperately for you today. We are all cheered up with sadness at the loss of a woman who wasn't even our mother. How great your suffering is we cannot even imagine.

I would like to end by thanking God for the small mercies he has shown us at this dreadful time: for taking Diana at her most beautiful and radiant and when she had so much joy in her private life.

Above all, we give thanks for the life of a woman I am so proud to be able to call my sister: the unique and complex, the extraordinary and irreplaceable Diana, whose beauty, both internal and external, will never be extinguished from our minds.

Farewell to a Princess/ The Grieving Continues

A Crush of Mourners Paralyzes London the Day After Diana's Funeral

By Dan Balz and Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The British people refused Sunday to let go of Diana, Princess of Wales, as thousands of cars clogged the streets and tens of thousands of mourners trooped to Kensington Palace, Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace in another astonishing show of emotion.

London was virtually paralyzed by the latest outpouring of public sentiment. Automobiles crawled along Kensington Road near the palace where Diana lived, and people spilled into the roadway in front of Westminster Abbey, where the princess's funeral service was held Saturday. The area around the Spencer family estate where Diana was buried also was packed with people Sunday, as the need to participate in what has become a collective national experience continued to draw unexpectedly large crowds.

The public display of emotion came as Prince Charles, Diana's former husband, appealed for "time and space" to give his sons, Prince William and Prince Harry, the opportunity to grieve their mother's loss in private.

Charles and the boys were at the Prince of Wales's Highgrove estate near Tetbury in Gloucestershire, where they went immediately after her burial at her family estate north of London.

A spokesman for Buckingham Palace told news services that the royal family wanted the media to stay away from the boys' schools, Eton and Ludgrove, when they return at some point in the future.

The last thing they need is to face a blast of flashguns when they go back to

school," the official was quoted as saying. "The Prince of Wales wants some time and space for the boys so they can come to terms with their loss and prepare for their future."

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Tony Blair defended the royal family in a television interview broadcast Sunday.

"The royal family has been through a very hard time this week," he told the journalist David Frost, "and I think criticism of them is very unfair."

"I think that the way they responded this week showed that they know how important it is that they are close with the country, and they are like that," he said.

Mr. Blair also said he understood why the family had preferred to stay in at Balmoral Castle in Scotland in the days after Diana's death, rather than returning immediately to London.

"The question was what was best for the children. Heaven forbid this ever happens, but I know if anything ever happened to Cherie," he said of his wife, "I wouldn't actually want to have the kids in Downing Street. I would want them somewhere where they were removed from it. And so I hope that people do understand that."

Mr. Blair also confirmed that, shortly before Diana's death, he had asked her to

play a role as a special ambassador for the country. He also said a "better, more compassionate Britain" would be her best legacy.

The prime minister also announced that he had asked Gordon Brown, the chancellor of the Exchequer, to lead a committee to consider other ways to commemorate the princess, who was killed in an automobile accident Aug. 31 that also took the lives of her companion, Dodi al Fayed, and their driver.

The queen and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, said prayers for Diana during morning services at Crathie Church at Balmoral on Sunday. They were crit-

icized a week ago for attending a service the morning of Diana's death in which nothing was said about the accident.

After the service, the Reverend Robert Sloan said events the previous Sunday had been a shock for everyone in the family, particularly Princes William and Harry.

"We have tried to move the process of grief on a bit more today," he said.

Mr. Blair flew to Scotland on Sunday, where he lunched with Queen Elizabeth at Balmoral. The agenda was expected to include a discussion of how the monarchy should respond to the unprecedented public reaction to Diana's death. Already

the queen has been forced to break protocol to reassure the nation that she and other members of the royal family were in touch with the public mood.

Mr. Blair has played a crucial, behind-the-scenes role in offering advice and indicated that he believed the family was more prepared to change than they had been a week earlier.

But it was unclear how long it may take Britain to come to terms with the loss of the woman who had come to be known as the "people's princess." Judging from scenes around London on Sunday, it may take longer than most people had anticipated.

A day after more than 1 million people filled the streets to witness Diana's funeral cortege and service — a funeral unlike any in British history — people were out in force again. Few were merely curious; most carried flowers, and many held handkerchiefs.

The route that the cortege had followed through Hyde Park was thick with people heading back toward Kensington Palace. There was a similar stream of people heading toward the palace from the Gloucester Road subway station about 10 minutes south of the palace.

People driving to London from the south of England said roads were packed with cars and most of those cars carried bouquets of flowers.

The gates at Buckingham Palace, where Queen Elizabeth lives, were jammed with people. Westminster Abbey was drowning anew in flowers. And the country has never seen the anything like the solemn stampede at Kensington that has reduced its once-green lawn to dust.

FUTURE: The Monarchy Confronts a Storm Unleashed by the Mourning for Diana

Continued from Page 1

that even they did not know existed. A society that kept its hands behind its back or in its pockets was suddenly throwing its arms around people.

"We have become a more emotional, less deferential, more plural people," said Andrew Marr, editor of *The Independent*.

"We are not the same ordered society that was built in the postwar period and which the royal family used to be an emblem of."

The people who thought Diana got the royal role right and believed the Windsors were out of touch did not know what a multitude they were until the past week.

They want a monarchy that is more natural and less remote, and now that

they have had a taste of the power of that idea, they can be expected to keep pressing for it.

Prime Minister Tony Blair caught the national mood early on, identifying Diana as the "people's princess" and then stepping in to try to translate the new Britain for the court advisers.

He has often talked of his desire of projecting a new, young, vigorous and compassionate image of Britain, and that was the nation that was on display in Diana's funeral.

It may be that even with the prodding of the image-savvy new Labour government, the monarchy can never compete with the style and memory of Diana and will never satisfy the new tastes and demands of the British people. It must learn to live in an emotional and demonstrative way that it has not been able or

willing to. The casting of Diana as the people's princess and the demonization of Charles have left the heir apparent to the British throne holding up the counterbalancing end of an unhappy equation. By this reckoning, he is heartless and out of touch.

There is an irony in this because many of his interests separate him from the older generation of his family and speak to a younger and more experimental spirit.

The focus in recent days has been on the charitable undertakings of Diana's, but through his Prince's Trust, Charles has been in touch with the problems of inner cities and the dilemma of unemployed youth in an economy that benefits skilled workers.

He has interests in alternative medicines, town planning and organic farm-

ing. He has explored other faiths and cultures and receives guests at his Highgrove estate dressed in a Muslim *jellaba*.

There is an awkwardness and shyness about him that forestalls his ever being an electrifying presence.

The option of passing the crown directly to his son, a staple of gossip columns, is unthinkable for someone of his training. Of course that training was also aimed at a Britain that the events of the past week confirmed no longer exists.

There is some question about how Prince Charles can pull himself up from his present wretched state. He is suddenly a single father of young boys, tormented and guilt-ridden by his treatment of their mother, whose vast new shadow he will never escape.

MONARCHY: Diana's Legacy

Continued from Page 1

biography of Queen Elizabeth, he describes similar hopes and idolatry invested in the dutiful 25-year-old at the start of her reign in the 1950s.

The essence of royalty is regeneration. Margaret, Queen Elizabeth's sister, described the 1953 coronation as "Phoenix-time."

It is impossible for anyone of Diana's generation, or even children of the 1960s, to imagine the history-book reports of a postwar public to "the beauty, innocence and earnestness" of their fairy-tale "New Elizabethan" queen. It is like trying to believe in Queen Victoria as a shiny new 18-year-old monarch, instead of a grouchy old lady as a figurehead of empire.

The scale of "Diana worship" may be unique in this media-saturated age, but extravagant enthusiasm greeted Queen Elizabeth's accession. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper reported that "the inarticulate hopes and fears of the masses are centered on her person." They were the same feelings that had been invested, in the charismatic, forward-looking Edward VIII, whose abdication in 1936 rattled the monarchy and has cast a baleful shadow to this day.

Elizabeth Longford, author of a 1983 biography of Queen Elizabeth, even remembers public sentiments of a "romantic prince" attached to Charles at his 1969 investiture as Prince of Wales — a 20-year-old Cambridge University student going through a medieval ceremony at the height of the hang-loose '60s.

One problem, the author says, is the change in life expectancy that has broken the centuries-old tradition that "Princes and Princesses came to the throne when young and glamorous."

Age will not weary Diana, whose face is for ever enshrined in the images shown over the last week. But time and age tend to deal harshly with those who outlive the public hopes or seem no longer to incarnate the spirit of their age, such as is expressed when "Georgian," "Victorian" or "Edwardian" defines a set of values and a cultural context.

Is young William now the appropriate figure to take over as the royals' new "golden child"?

Bereft of Diana, who had a natural empathy with her age, the public will instinctively look to William, rather than Charles, who is implicated in the royal rejection of the Princess of Wales. Yet Mr. Pimlott says that it is "ill-informed fantasizing" for anyone to suggest that the young prince should now

be the heir to the throne.

"How do you skip a generation?" he asks. "The constitution is quite plain on this point — Charles will become king when his mother dies, unless he is booted out by Parliament or abdicates."

"People power" may be able to bring flags down to half staff, but it cannot change the essence of the royal hereditary system.

And that is also, says Mr. Pimlott, why the increasing number of people who believe that Diana's death sounds a death-knell for the monarchy and that Elizabeth will be the last monarch, will be proved wrong.

He says that it would have to be "in the interests of two political parties" to vote the royals out, and the current prime minister, Tony Blair, has been conspicuously supportive of the monarchy.

So what is to be done? Mr. Vickers asserts that the monarchy's position is "recoverable" — although Charles is likely to find himself inheriting in old age, as a "retired" king. His immediate role should be as a "good friend" to the two bereaved teenage boys.

Miss Longford, who sees Diana's meteoric course through the royal family as like a "shooting star," feels that "in one sense she has gone and nothing is left behind." Elizabeth should try to pick up some shreds of Diana's mantle and become the "people's Queen." Charles should accept that he may have another 20 years in waiting.

And William? "He has to think how to use his life positively — it has to be a preparation for kingship, but it should also be intrinsically valuable," says Miss Longford, who expects that William will not be king before he is "a mature man."

For the public, the next great royal event is likely to be the passing of the Queen Mother.

For a chastened press, Prince William's choice of a bride may be treated with more sensitivity, but it will still be the royal story of the 21st century because it will secure the dynasty.

But the immediate legacy of Diana to the royal family should be, says Mr. Vickers, a period of reflection.

"To put it in Diana's words," he says, "The monarchy needs some time and space."

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U.S. Asks Cuba for Proof on Bombs

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A State Department spokesman says that the United States has no idea who was behind a series of bombings in Havana last week, and that the Cuban government "has not responded to our repeated requests for substantive information or evidence to support the contention" of U.S. involvement.

"We reiterate our commitment to investigate if the Cuban government provides substantive information or evidence, which they have not done to this date," said the spokesman, James Foley.

A bomb exploded in one of Havana's best-known tourist restaurants late Thursday, after three bombs had exploded earlier in the day at three of the city's waterfront hotels, killing an Italian businessman.

Employees at the restaurant, the Bodeguita del Medio, made famous by Ernest Hemingway, said there were no injuries from the small bomb, which damaged furniture.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry said the attacks were part of a campaign of terrorism aimed at damaging the Cuban economy and claimed that they were organized by Cuban exiles living in the

United States. Two luxury hotels in Havana were bombed in July as well.

Another U.S. official said that Washington had told Havana that the United States was opposed to terrorism everywhere, and that it would act to punish any Americans responsible if evidence were provided backing up Havana's assertions.

There were numerous theories about who was behind the bombings, the official said, including dissidents in Cuba opposed to the government, nationalist Cubans offended by the prostitution and glitz of the tourist trade.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry blamed Miami-based devotees of the ex-dictator of Cuba, Fulgencio Batista, who was overthrown by Fidel Castro in 1959.

The recent bombings took place on the anniversary of a 1933 coup that first brought Mr. Batista to power, the Cuban Foreign Ministry noted, but U.S. officials said the dates could be purely coincidental.

Cuba's tourism industry has become its fastest-growing economic sector and has attracted foreign investment, overtaking sugar exports as the main source of hard currency. The bombs clearly seemed aimed at damaging Cuba's efforts to promote tourism.

The Interior Ministry, in a statement

in Havana, said it was "taking the necessary measures against these cowardly and repugnant acts," but provided no details. Pope John Paul II is due to visit Cuba in January.

Dissident Group Speaks Out

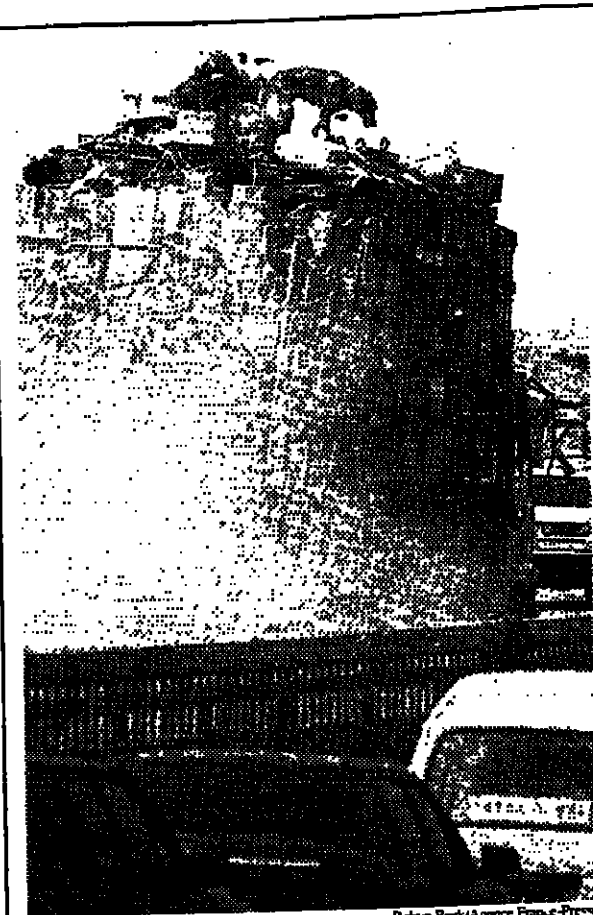
Cuba's booming tourism industry has long frustrated Cuban dissidents who see it as a lifeline for Fidel Castro's struggling economy. The Associated Press reported.

One Miami-based group, Alpha 66, said the attacks probably were carried out by "clandestine cells" within Cuba. The Alpha 66 leader, Nazario Sargen, denied a direct role, which would violate U.S. law. "There are many clandestine cells in Cuba," Mr. Sargen said.

He shrugged off the death of an Italian businessman, Fabio Di Celmo, 32, in Thursday's bombing of the Hotel Copacabana. Mr. Di Celmo was a Montreal resident with a Europe-based import-export business.

"The plan is not to kill anybody," he said. "The plan is to destroy the possibility that tourists come to Cuba. The tourists are helping to maintain the Cuban economy."

Cuba said it expected to gross \$1.7 billion this year from 1.3 million tourists, up from \$1.3 billion last year when 1 million tourists visited the island.



BEIJING HILLBILLIES — Dogs and a goat balancing atop a truck on a ring road Sunday.

In Beijing, Elite Fights for Position

Reuters

BEIJING — China's Communist elite has gathered for a three-day plenum and the climax of a struggle for top jobs in the party, party sources said Sunday.

The party elite, including some 200 members of its Central Committee, veteran revolutionaries and the Politburo, opened their meeting Saturday in the party's Jingxi guest house in western Beijing, the sources said.

The agenda for the meeting includes approval of a blueprint for policy into the 21st century for the party chief and state president, Jiang Zemin, to present Friday to the opening of the party's congress, which is held every five years.

The plenum will give its final approval for the dates of the congress, to be attended by 2,048 delegates from across China and expected to last one week. It will be followed by three days of meetings starting Sept. 9 to make final preparations for the congress.

It is also expected to approve the expulsion from the party of the former Beijing municipal party chief, Chen Xitong, who was purged from the Politburo in 1995 for his involvement in a multimillion-dollar corruption scandal in China's capital.

The most crucial outstanding issue, however, will be the plenum's decisions on personnel changes in the highest ranks of the party that has

ruled China since 1949. Those changes will be endorsed at the congress.

The fact that the struggle for position had dragged on into the final days before a congress was almost unprecedented in the Communist era and reflected the party's adjustment from the era of one-man rule to a more collective leadership, sources said.

"In the past, one person could decide everything, now Jiang Zemin can't do this," one party source said. "He is not a Mao Zedong, he is not a Deng Xiaoping."

The congress will be the first in nearly two decades to take place without Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader whose death in February at the age of 92 turned the spotlight on his chosen successor, Mr. Jiang, 69.

The battle over personnel changes has traditionally been resolved a few weeks before a congress when the party elite gather in July and August at the northern beach resort of Beidaihe to hammer out differences and jostle for jobs.

"They have still not decided on key personnel changes," another party source said Sunday. "In the past this was already decided at Beidaihe."

The struggle underscores Mr. Jiang's inability to impose his will over colleagues, most of them his equals. Mr. Deng was able to use his power to override rivals.

China Ties Still Touchy As Hashimoto Leaves

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALIAN, China — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan navigated the minefield of Tokyo-Beijing relations during a visit to China that ended Sunday, officials said, adding that ties remain touchy between the two countries.

The four-day trip concluded with a visit to Dalian, a center for Japanese investment in the northeast and a region once brutalized by the Japanese military.

The two sides narrowed differences on terms for China's entry to the World Trade Organization and agreed to cooperate on environmental issues. Mr. Hashimoto invited President Jiang Zemin to visit Japan next year.

Japan is China's largest trading partner and one of its biggest investors, but the countries' relations have been clouded for decades by Japanese reluctance to apologize for wartime atrocities.

On Saturday, Mr. Hashimoto made a symbolically important visit to Shenyang, becoming the first postwar Japanese leader to visit the city where Japan began its invasion of China in 1931.

Mr. Hashimoto, who returned to Tokyo late Sunday, defined his mission as bringing balance to East Asia's strategic triangle of Japan, China and the United States — a tall order given that Tokyo and Washington are military allies in the midst of strengthening their partnership, much to Beijing's discomfort.

Caught between U.S. hopes that Tokyo will pull more weight in the military alliance and Chinese fears that the revamped U.S.-Japan security pact is designed to contain China or thwart its efforts to recover Taiwan, Mr. Hashimoto exercised strategic ambiguity, officials said.

Japan's role in the alliance, he told the Chinese, will be constrained by its postwar pacifist constitution and Tokyo will be transparent about the redefined security pact. It is aimed not at specific countries but at threatening situations, he told his hosts.

On Taiwan, which China regards as a rebel province, and threatens to attack if Taipei declares independence, Mr. Hashimoto underscored Tokyo's commitment in 1972 to a one-China policy. (Reuters, AP)

BRIEFLY

Kenyan Police Block Protest

KISUMU, Kenya — Kenyan police detained an opposition legislator, broke up an open-air market and fired tear-gas canisters in the western city of Kisumu on Sunday to prevent an anti-government rally from taking place.

The police patrolled on trucks and jeeps, and the authorities warned people against gathering at a rally in central Kisumu called by groups demanding legal and constitutional reforms before this year's elections.

The rally in Kisumu, an opposition stronghold on Lake Victoria, 300 kilometers northwest of the capital, Nairobi, was supposed to be the first in a series of demonstrations the protesters announced last week. (AP)

Iraq Complains to UN on Oil

BAGHDAD — Iraq complained Sunday that it was being treated unfairly under the UN-approved oil-for-food deal and blamed the United States and Britain.

The complaint was contained in a letter sent by Foreign Minister Mohammed Said Sahhaf to the UN secretary-general, Kofi Annan.

Iraq is upset that it is being limited to selling \$1 billion worth of crude oil within a 90-day period, while food and medicines purchased with the money arrived after delays. (AP)

Taiwan Leader Visits Panama

PANAMA CITY — President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan has arrived here on a visit to take part in an international conference on the Panama Canal and shore up support for Taiwan in Latin America.

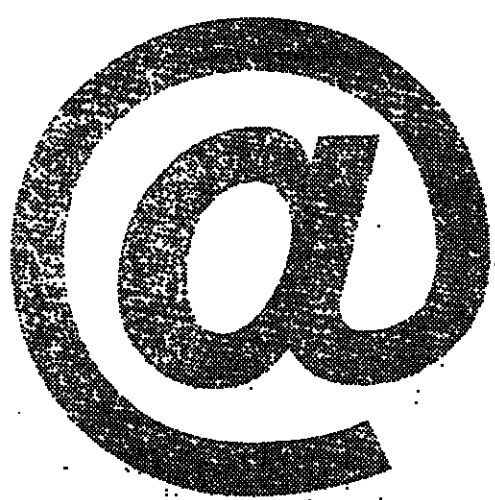
Panama, a close ally of Taiwan's, is one of the few countries with diplomatic ties to Taipei instead of to mainland China. (Reuters)

Rebels to March on Mexico City

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico — About 1,100 Zapatista guerrillas and their supporters plan to emerge Monday from the mountains of the southern state of Chiapas and set off on a long march to Mexico City.

The 1,200-kilometer trek will be the boldest step by the group since the last shots were fired in an uprising in early 1995, and their first foray outside Chiapas. (Reuters)

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RECRUITMENT

THE AMERICAS

Campaign Fund-Raising Hearings Fail to Document Chinese Influence

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On the first day of the Senate hearings on campaign finance practices, Senator Fred Thompson, chairman of the investigating committee, dropped a bombshell.

"High-level Chinese government officials crafted a plan to increase China's influence over the U.S. political process," Mr. Thompson, Republican of Tennessee, declared in his opening statement.

"Our investigations," he said, "suggest that it affected the 1996 presidential race."

Last week, Mr. Thompson's committee wrapped up its examination of illegal foreign political contributions and prepared to move on to other topics. The five weeks of hearings included copious examples of shady fund-raising practices and many instances of money from abroad being shipped into U.S. campaigns last year.

But the hearings have not produced a shred of public evidence to substantiate Mr. Thompson's charge of Chinese influence.

Mr. Thompson has never backed down from his opening statement. He has been unable to document the extent of Chinese influence, he suggested at a news conference last month, because so many important witnesses have refused to appear at the hearings and because the evidence that exists is classified and cannot be made public.

People should not expect every accusation to be bolstered by a signed confession or a smoking gun, Mr. Thompson said.

"This is a congressional inquiry," he said in last Thursday's session of his committee, the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. "It is not a trial. We do not have a standard of guilt either in terms of criminal purposes beyond a reasonable doubt or a civil trial, where the preponderance of evidence is the standard."

The purpose of his investigation, he added, is

"just simply laying the facts on the table — the good, the bad, the indifferent — and if there is a jury here, it is the jury of the American people who ultimately decide the significance of this and what the true facts are so that there can be some accountability."

Mr. Thompson has a point that his hearings have been hampered by the refusal of the most important witnesses to cooperate.

Many, including John Huang and Maria Hsia, have asserted their Fifth Amendment right against compelled self-incrimination. Mr. Huang was the Democratic National Committee official in charge of fund-raising among Asian-Americans in the campaign. Ms. Hsia first suggested that worshippers at a Buddhist temple donate money to the Democrats in connection with Vice President Al Gore's visit to the temple.

Others, like Yah Lin Trie, who raised and laundered hundreds of thousands of dollars for the party in illegal contributions from abroad, and members of the Riady family of Indonesia, long-

time financial backers of President Bill Clinton, have left the United States and are outside the reach of the committee's subpoenas.

But these people either have no relationship with the Chinese government or their connection is so slight that there is little reason to believe that the donations they were involved with came from Beijing.

As for the classified material, senators from both parties who have reviewed this evidence have concluded that the Chinese probably did have a plan to become involved in U.S. politics and may have actually tried to carry out the plan in some congressional races.

But there is no evidence, said Senator Carl Levin of Michigan, expressing the unanimous view of Democratic members of the investigating committee, "that it was aimed at the presidential race or that it affected the presidential race."

What the evidence produced by the committee did prove was that in their frenzy to raise money last year, Democratic agents, especially Mr.

Huang and Mr. Trie, raised and laundered hundreds of thousands of dollars in illegal donations from abroad.

The source of the money was overseas commercial interests who had been convinced by Mr. Huang and Mr. Trie that they could buy influence by donating money.

No evidence was submitted that Mr. Clinton or Mr. Gore knew of these donations. But Mr. Huang and Mr. Trie had an unusual amount of access to the White House. So did Johnny Chung, a California businessman who gave \$50,000 to a presidential assistant inside the White House. The source of the money may have been foreign.

Still, the Republicans were unable to find any suggestion that the government's foreign policy was altered because of a campaign contribution.

All the money the Democrats have been able to identify as having come illegally from abroad — \$1.6 million, according to the Senate committee's accounting — has been returned.

Reno Moves Toward Funds Prosecutor

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In recent days, Attorney General Janet Reno and her inner circle have sharply changed their attitude and are seriously weighing whether to refer the inquiry into Democratic campaign fund-raising abuses to an independent prosecutor, law enforcement officials say.

The change follows news reports that some of the money raised by Vice President Al Gore in telephone calls from the White House were improperly funneled directly into President Bill Clinton's re-election campaign last year instead of to legal party-building activities.

No one is predicting with certainty that Ms. Reno will appoint an independent prosecutor, but Justice Department officials no longer regard such an appointment as unlikely.

"She never regarded this as a slam-dunk nonindependent-counsel case,"

one government official said.

For months, however, top advisers to Ms. Reno have been dismissing the swirl of allegations as insufficient to warrant an outside investigation. She herself has said the facts did not justify taking the case away from the Justice Department team conducting the criminal inquiry, prompting attacks by Republican lawmakers.

The certainty that the case could be handled in-house eroded last week, especially after Ms. Reno learned from a Washington Post report Wednesday that some donations might have been improperly directed to the campaign.

Senate hearings into campaign-finance abuses continue to focus on the vice president, and congressional investigators have begun to examine Mr. Gore's recommendation that a Baltimore company, also a Democratic contributor, receive overseas contracts.

In a televised interview in New Hampshire, the vice president said: "Oh, I'm confident that when the re-

views are all complete, it will be fully shown that what I did was legal and appropriate and, of course, we're co-operating fully with the review."

The belief among Ms. Reno's advisers that an independent prosecutor may be inevitable, officials said, results less from the specifics of Mr. Gore's activities than from a growing sense that the department will never escape accusations of conflict of interest in the face of continuing allegations involving high-level officials such as the vice president.

If the attorney general goes ahead with an independent prosecutor, she will ask a three-member panel of appellate court judges to select the person to run the inquiry. Still, Ms. Reno must define the scope of the inquiry, which could be drawn narrowly to encompass only Mr. Gore's activities or broadly to explore possible abuses by both the Democratic and the Republican parties.

More broadly, the attorney general is being forced to strike a balance between politics and the law as the political atmosphere changes. In this case, Ms. Reno must decide whether to expose the White House to the protracted embarrassment, costs and possible legal risks of another independent prosecutor.

After months of refusals, Ms. Reno took the first step toward such an appointment last week, ordering a 30-day review of Mr. Gore's activities as required under the independent-prosecutor statute. Because the initial review focuses only on whether the allegation is specific and credible, she indicated Friday that it was almost certain she would take a second step, directing a 90-day preliminary inquiry to determine whether Mr. Gore had intentionally sought improper donations.



HIGH FIVES — Vice President Al Gore celebrating with first-grade pupils in Dover, New Hampshire, after he read them a story during a political visit to the state.

POLITICAL NOTES

School Choice: Republicans Call It a 'Can't Lose' Issue

WASHINGTON — Republican leaders have found an issue they believe can unite their fractured base while broadening the party's appeal among blacks, Hispanics and Catholics: school choice.

Touted by Republican activists as a "can't lose" issue, school choice — generally defined as tax breaks for parents who send their children to private schools — was given a boost by a recent poll showing that support among minorities has increased significantly in the last year and a half.

The poll, taken by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, a black think tank in Washington, suggests that 57 percent of blacks, 65 percent of Hispanics and 49 percent of whites support publicly funded tuition vouchers to pay for private education. The number for blacks represents an increase of nearly 11 percentage points since January 1996.

The numbers, some Republican strategists assert, make it the perfect issue: Minority parents and Catholics will be drawn to the Republican Party while the Democratic Party — beholden to the teachers unions and civil rights organizations that oppose school choice — fights to protect the status quo.

"School choice is an outstanding issue with Republicans because it resonates with their traditional white base in the suburbs," said Ralph Reed, who departed as head of the Christian Coalition this year to form a consulting firm. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Senator Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, on renewed calls by Republicans and Democrats alike for fast movement on campaign finance reform legislation that would impose limits on candidates' spending: "That will not happen." (WP)

Away From Politics

Yale University and Orthodox Jewish students are in a war of words over Yale's requirement that all freshmen and sophomores live on campus. The students say their religion's rules forbid them to live where condoms, alcohol and shared bathrooms are common. Yale has refused to make an exception. (NYT)

New York City will turn over Central Park maintenance to a private group, the Central Park Conservancy. By agreeing to a contract, the city is acceding to a group that it acknowledges

has vastly improved the park over the past 17 years. The conservancy already pays nearly two-thirds of the park's \$15.9 million operating budget. (NYT)

A single-engine plane carrying skydivers crashed during takeoff in Lincoln, Rhode Island, killing five people and critically injuring another. (AP)

A riot in an Ohio prison's death row unit was brought under control in five hours after a tactical team stormed the Mansfield facility with tear gas. (AP)

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Indians Honor Mother Teresa

Government Plans State Funeral for Friend of Poor

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

CALCUTTA — The "City of Joy" is weeping over Mother Teresa. On Saturday, the day after the Roman Catholic missionary's death of heart failure at 87, Hindus, Muslims and Christians, women in saris and men in wraparounds, filed into the headquarters of the Missionaries of Charity to view her body. Some emerged wiping away tears at the loss of Calcutta's most famous citizen.

"I used to love her," said Karuna Mandal, a Hindu who came from 20 miles away to pay her respects. "I used to look at her picture and get strength, so her death has depressed me."

On Sunday, church bells pealed and wails rose from mourners as her body was carried in a wooden coffin from mission headquarters to St. Thomas Church here, where it was placed on view.

Among the thousands of mourners was Prime Minister I. K. Gujral, who placed a large wreath of white flowers on the platform, then, standing in front of the body, told reporters his country was "fortunate that Mother Teresa started her mission of compassion in India."

India's government declared a day of national mourning and, breaking cus-

tom, will accord the Nobel Peace Prize winner a state funeral Saturday.

State funerals are normally an honor only for presidents and prime ministers.

Sources close to the order said the funeral, originally scheduled for Wednesday, was delayed to give nuns who work around the world more time to reach Calcutta and also to give both the order's members and Mother Teresa's lay devotees more time to adjust to her loss.

"The sisters had trouble letting go," a source said.

The frail, slight nun was born in Europe but became an Indian citizen during her six decades on the subcontinent. She had suffered heart problems and other ailments for years and gave up leadership of her order in March.

At St. Thomas Church, Mother Teresa's body is being kept in a glass casket until her burial. Funeral music played as Hindus, Muslims and Christians, filed quietly past the body.

About 35,000 mourners paid homage at the church Sunday.

[Ambrose Anthony from the office of Calcutta's archbishop said the funeral ceremony would be held at a 15,000-seat soccer stadium rather than in a church. Agence France-Presse reported.]

She will be buried at the convent in central Calcutta that was her home and the headquarters of her Missionaries of Charity order, according to Sister Bruner at the mission.

Many of her order's nuns had wanted her interred at the headquarters of the Missionaries of Charity, which would in effect convert the simple four-story building into a shrine. "That would be in the spirit," said the Reverend C. Bouche, a Jesuit priest who has helped train novice nuns for three decades.

Abroad, Calcutta has long been seen narrowly as the home to destitute families who live grimly on narrow sidewalks.

That image was reshaped a bit in a book by Dominique Lapierre and the movie based on it, both called "The City of Joy," a fictionalized account of his experiences with social workers who discovered a resilient spirit in the city's poorest.

Mother Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta's slums a half-century ago, and the young nun of Albanian parentage won over residents with her compassion and respect for their culture. She quickly learned Bengali, the regional language, and became a naturalized citizen in 1948.

The weekend editions of Calcutta's largest English dailies reflected this city's reverence for her. "Mother Is Dead," the Statesman, India's oldest newspaper, declared in a front-page headline.

The Telegraph devoted its entire front page to articles about her death and tributes to her work. A long, reflective editorial said: "Although she belonged to the whole world, it is Calcutta which benefited most from her indomitable spirit. Mother Teresa was in many ways the Indian Bengali's own."

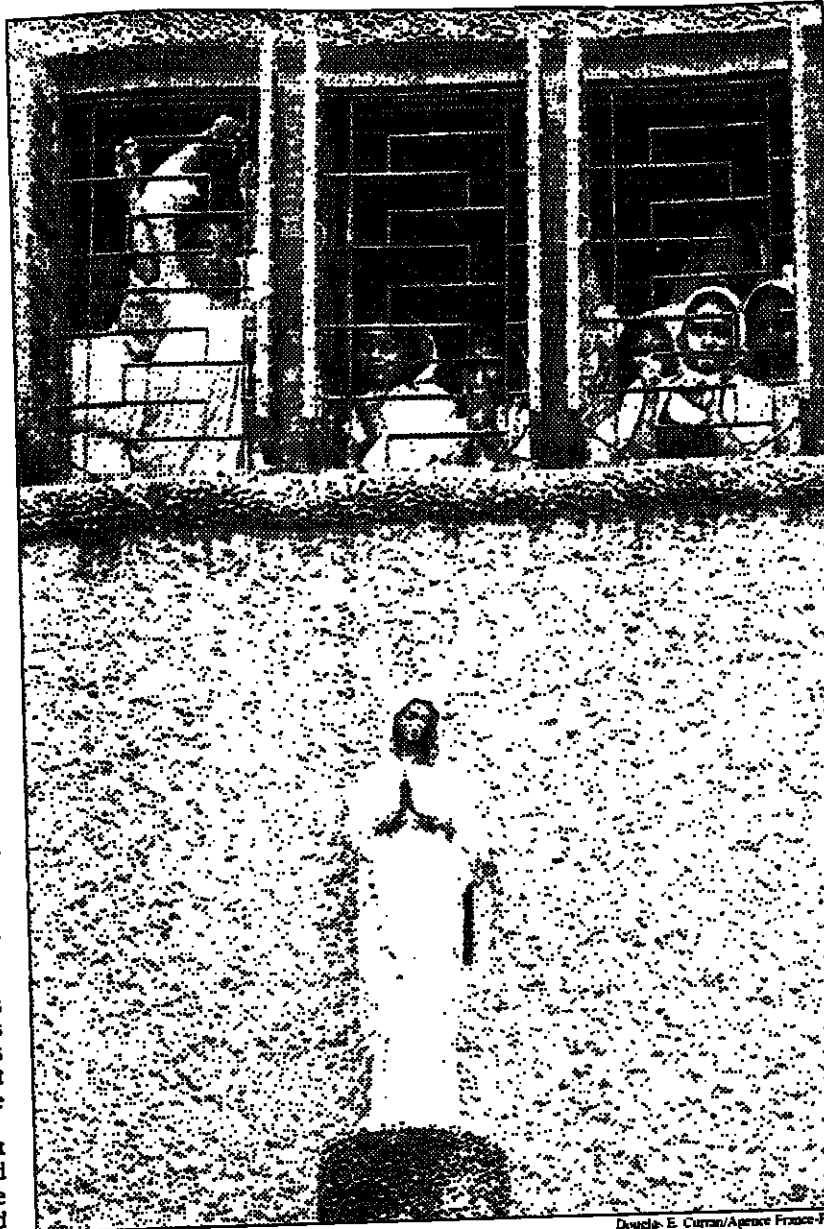
Residents of various religions, whether interviewed outside her headquarters or elsewhere on city streets rinsed by monsoon rains, said they admired Mother Teresa.

"She was a poor man's God," said Mohammed Wasim, a Muslim tailor. "She gave them clothes, food and medicines."

Another Muslim, Mohammed Qasim Ali, said: "When someone is so good, their religion does not matter. She was a foreigner, not even an Indian. But people thought she was one of us."

Christina Robbi, a Catholic, took a four-hour train ride into the city so she could view Mother Teresa's body. She complained that mourners were not being allowed to touch it.

Even Hindu nationalists who oppose conversion and Communists who rule West Bengal honored Mother Teresa.



Roman Catholic nuns watching Sunday from the Calcutta headquarters of the Missionaries of Charity as Mother Teresa was moved to a church.

30 in India Reported Killed In Maoist Raid on Rivals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PATNA, India — At least 30 people were killed in eastern India when Maoist rebels attacked a rival faction holding a meeting in a village, a news agency said Sunday.

Details were not immediately available, but the two groups have been fighting for supremacy in central and southern regions of impoverished Bihar state.

The United News of India news agency quoted D. P. Maheshwari, the state home commissioner, as saying that activists of the Maoist Coordination Center shot and killed the supporters of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) in Chitra district.

The clash occurred late Saturday nearly 300 kilometers (175 miles) south of Patna, the state capital, and 875 kilometers east of the federal capital, New Delhi.

Both groups assert they are fighting with a goal of redistributing land from upper-caste landlords to lower-caste peasants.

"Exact casualties are not known but initial reports suggest that 30 persons have been killed," Mr. Maheshwari reported.

Authorities say local activists extort money from private mining companies and timber merchants in the mineral-rich region.

The two leftist groups have little influence outside Bihar state.

The Maoist Coordination Center is one of the many Maoist rebel groups that make up the Naxalite movement, which started in India in the 1960s among groups that split from the main Communist party.

The movement is named after the town of Naxalbari in the neighboring state of West Bengal, where it was begun. (AP, Reuters)

BRIEFLY

Singapore Leader Reassures on Lee

SINGAPORE — The hospitalization of Singapore's elder statesman, Lee Kuan Yew, for a respiratory infection is not a cause for worry, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong said Sunday.

State television said Mr. Goh had told reporters that Mr. Lee's ailment was sinus-related. Hospital staff said Sunday that Mr. Lee had not yet been discharged, but no further word was available on his condition.

The prime minister's office said Saturday that Mr. Lee was in stable condition after being hospitalized for an acute respiratory tract infection that required intravenous antibiotics. (Reuters)

Thai Leader Faces No-Confidence Bid

BANGKOK — The embattled prime minister of Thailand, Chuanwit Yongchaiyudh, fought for his political survival Sunday amid a bitter debate over a new constitution aimed at wiping out corruption.

After months of hedging, Mr. Chuanwit has bowed to public and military pressure, committing the government to qualified support of the new constitution. He said Sunday that he had patched over conflicts over reform in his coalition.

But a legislator for the opposition Democrat Party, Abhisit Vejjajiva, said a no-confidence motion would be filed Monday. (AFP)

No Succession Seen At Pyongyang Fete

TOKYO — Famine-stricken North Korea celebrates the 49th anniversary of its founding Tuesday, with little sign that the de facto leader, Kim Jong Il, will use the occasion to take formal control.

"There are no signs that preparations for an imminent formal power transfer have been under way to coincide with the national foundation day," said Hajime Izumi, a Korea analyst at Shizuoka Prefectural University near Tokyo.

Pyongyang ended a three-year mourning period for Kim Il Sung in July, raising speculation that Kim Jong Il would soon take over his father's posts. (Reuters)

Pope Honors Nun as a Model to All

Reuters

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy — Pope John Paul II recalled Mother Teresa on Sunday as a tiny figure driven by a love of Jesus to help the poorest of the world's poor.

In his first Sunday "Angelus" address since her death, the pope said the revered nun was a tremendous example to the people of the world, regardless of their religious faith.

"My dear ones, in this moment of prayer, we remember our dear sister, Mother Teresa of Calcutta, who two days ago concluded her long walk on earth," he said.

"I met her many times, and she

lives in my memory as a tiny figure, whose entire existence was the service of the poorest of the poor, but who was always full of an inexhaustible spiritual energy, the energy of the love of Christ."

In an address devoted almost entirely to the Nobel peace laureate, John Paul said Mother Teresa's work transcended the Catholic world and should serve as an example.

"This nun, universally known as the mother of the poor, leaves an eloquent example for all — believers and nonbelievers alike," he told pilgrims at his summer residence outside Rome.

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INTERNATIONAL

Sir Georg Solti Is Dead, Opera and Concert Star

Conductor Also Led Grammy Winners

By Allan Kozinn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sir Georg Solti, the vigorous and exacting Hungarian-born conductor who shaped the Chicago Symphony Orchestra into a gleaming virtuoso instrument during his 22 years as its music director and who won more Grammy Awards than any other performer, classical or pop, died Friday while visiting Antibes, in the south of France. He was 84.

In addition to his Chicago post, which he relinquished in 1991, Sir Georg was music director of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, for a decade starting in 1961, chief conductor of the Orchestre de Paris from 1972 to 1975 and musical adviser of the Paris Opera in the 1970s, principal conductor of the London Philharmonic from 1979 to 1983 and director of the Salzburg Easter Festival in 1992-93. He adopted British nationality and was made a Knight Commander of the British Empire in 1972 for his contributions to British music.

On the podium, Sir Georg was full of energy and color. Of medium height, trim and bald, he tended to sweep into a big Romantic symphony with angular, slashing gestures that could be taken either as pure showmanship or as a way of drawing on an orchestra's full reserve of energy. On a few occasions he got so carried away during a performance that he injured himself with his baton.

As a guest conductor he worked with virtually all the world's major orchestras and opera companies. Starting in the 1970s, he occasionally took on a teaching project, including master classes at the Juilliard School, and conducting workshops. He also began a concert series in London in 1993, in which he personally underwrote the costs of Wigmore Hall debut recitals for young musicians.

Sir Georg was the very model of a modern conductor. He knew that recordings were essential, and in the studio he was efficient enough to turn out hundreds of them and artful enough to keep a grip on listeners' attention, even in the most frequently recorded repertoire. His landmark recording of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen" was not

only the first complete studio recording of the cycle, but was also an audio spectacular that set the standard for the use of effects and spatial placement in stereo opera recordings.

More than many of his colleagues, Sir Georg insisted that the precision and bright coloration that could be achieved in the recording studio could be duplicated in the concert hall. Particularly during his Chicago years, he prized a sizzling brass sound and a rich string tone that could be thrilling in Bruckner and Mahler, and that also served him well in Beethoven and Mozart.

Georg Solti was born in Budapest on Oct. 21, 1912. He began studying the piano when he was 6 years old, and at 13 enrolled at the Liszt Academy, where his teachers included Bela Bartok, Zoltan Kodaly and Ernst von Dohnanyi.

"One of the luckiest things that happened to me was to be born in a town that had the most beautiful and the best music academy in the world," he told an interviewer in 1987. "We, the students, had to play in front of the entire class, who sat and listened to the teacher's corrections. It was both cruel and wonderful at the same time."

He began learning the opera repertoire early in order to accompany his older sister, a soprano, in recitals. Soon after his graduation from the academy, in 1930, he became a rehearsal pianist at the Budapest Opera.

In 1937 he received a grant for further study at the Salzburg Festival, where he worked as an assistant to Arturo Toscanini.

On March 11, 1938, he got his break: conducting Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" at the Budapest Opera without a rehearsal, but historical events overshadowed musical ones.

"That was quite a night," he later recalled. "All my friends left at intermission. The news came through that Hitler had marched into Vienna, and everyone ran home thinking he was going to continue the march to Budapest. This was a damp ending to my bout. There was not even a celebration after the performance."

Sir Georg, who was Jewish and had already fought anti-Semitism at the opera house, realized that he had no future



Sir Georg getting birthday greetings from Plácido Domingo and Kiri Te Kanawa after a 1992 performance.

in Hungary. He took refuge in Switzerland after a failed attempt to obtain a visa for the United States. He won first prize at the Geneva International Piano Competition in 1942 and made his way through the war years as a pianist.

In 1943, he learned that Edward Kilenyi, a friend who had emigrated to the United States and joined the U.S. Army, was helping to reconstruct musical life in Munich. He wrote to Mr. Kilenyi, who helped secure him a performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio" at the Bavarian State Opera in Munich. In 1946 Sir Georg was appointed music director of that company.

He left Munich in 1952 to become general music director of the city of Frankfurt, which involved overseeing both orchestral and operatic performances.

He began a long relationship with Decca Records the same year he began conducting in Munich. At Decca, too, he began as a keyboardist, accompanying Georg Kulenkampf in violin sonatas by Beethoven, Brahms and Mozart.

He made his U.S. debut conducting Strauss's "Elektra" at the San Francisco Opera in 1953. His Chicago Symphony debut followed the next year, and in 1956 he made his first appearance at the Lyric Opera of Chicago, conducting Wagner's "Walkure." In 1960 he

made his Metropolitan Opera debut with Wagner's "Tannhauser," and conducted there for four seasons before withdrawing after a dispute with Rudolf Bing over casting.

In 1960, Sir Georg found himself juggling two offers. One was the directorship of London's Royal Opera. The other was the directorship of the Los Angeles Philharmonic. But negotiations with Los Angeles unraveled when the orchestra appointed Zubin Mehta co-director, apparently without consulting Sir Georg.

He took the Royal Opera instead, declaring that he would make it the finest opera house in the world. Although there was debate about whether he succeeded, even Sir Georg's critics conceded that he raised the standard of the company's orchestral playing considerably. He was, however, regarded as excessively autocratic by the British press.

"It took a while for the English to understand that I wasn't commanding people," Sir Georg explained, "but rather encouraging them to seek improvement. Initially they found this very strange."

During his decade at Covent Garden, Sir Georg gave the British premiere of Schoenberg's "Moses und Aron" (a work he later recorded) and the first

Covent Garden productions of Strauss's "Frau ohne Schatten," the Wagner "Ring," and Britten's "Billy Budd" and "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Sir Georg was also hitting his stride in the recording studio. He won his first Grammy Award in 1962 for an "Aida" with Leontyne Price, and 39 more Grammys followed, the most recent one coming in 1992.

At the end of the 1960s, Sir Georg began to consider limiting his activities to a handful of close relationships. He took the directorship of the Chicago Symphony in 1969 and of the Orchestre de Paris in 1972. But he devoted himself mainly to Chicago. The Chicago Symphony had long been one of the finest orchestras in the United States and was particularly admired during the 10-year directorship of Fritz Reiner, who died in 1963. But the orchestra had lost some of its sheen after that and Sir Georg's mandate was to restore it. By the mid-1970s, the orchestra's seasons were invariably sold out before opening night.

Although he performed and recorded many contemporary works, his interest was largely in the classics. "For me as a conductor, modern music stops around 1950, with late Stravinsky, Schoenberg and Bartok," he said in 1973. "I don't go much farther. I leave it to the next generation to explore after 1950."

New Republic Fires Its Editor Over Criticism Of Democrats

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Michael Kelly, has been dismissed as editor of the New Republic after the magazine's owner, Martin Peretz, said he decided he could no longer tolerate Mr. Kelly's relentless attacks on President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore.

"The chasm between Mike's opinions and mine, and Mike's opinions and those of other editors, was both wide and increasingly deep," said Mr. Peretz, a close friend of the vice president for three decades. "There was no other voice on the Clinton administration but his."

Mr. Kelly, 40, said he had been fired by phone days after he refused to publish an unsigned item by Mr. Peretz, saying that the latest allegations of improper fund-raising by Mr. Gore were "overblown and old news."

"I didn't think that should be our editorial position," Mr. Kelly said. "I wrote him a memo saying, 'Here's why I think you're wrong and I'm right.'"

He said that there had also been management issues on which Mr. Peretz "felt I had gone against his will, whether we run this or that."

"We have had our disagreements. I regarded them as operational and not a big deal, and I guess he didn't."

A former New York Times reporter and Washington correspondent for The New Yorker, Mr. Kelly had been running the magazine for just nine months.

Mr. Peretz named Charles Lane, a longtime New Republic writer and former Newsweek correspondent, as the new editor.

Mr. Lane, 35, has worked on and off for the magazine for 14 years, with a six-year detour to Newsweek, where he covered Central America, served as Berlin bureau chief and wrote from New York.

A specialist in defense and foreign policy, he missed most of Mr. Kelly's tenure while he had a journalism fellowship at Yale Law School, which ended in June.

Setback for Min

Ulster Stalked By a Renewal Of Violence

Protests In Spain

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EUROPE

Setback for Mir as Risky Spacewalk Fails to Find Puncture

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

KOROLYOV, Russia — A six-hour spacewalk by a Russian and an American failed to find a puncture in the damaged Mir, dealing a major setback to efforts to repair the crippled space station.

The complicated and risky spacewalk had been billed as a reconnaissance mission to find a hole or holes punched into the hull of Mir during a collision with a robot cargo vessel on June 25.

But after a painstaking and fruitless search in which the Mir commander, Anatoli Solovyov, was hoisted to the damaged section of the space station on a special crane, the spacewalk team was ordered to return to the relative safety of the spacecraft.

"Finish your job and come home," the Mission Control Center in Korolyov instructed the men.

Russian space officials did not conceal their disappointment that the two men had been unable to find any punctures.

"We will find some ways to find it," Vladimir Solovyov, head of Mission Control, said with more resignation than confidence. "If it is in the solar array area, it's going to be the most complicated case."

Other officials said that dismantling a damaged solar array to try to find the hole would be an extremely difficult operation. Mission Control officials are considering a plan to pressurize the damaged Spektr module partly and then try to locate the source of the leak.

Another spacewalk will be carried

out early next month. Russian space officials said.

Mission Control said the three crew members were now relaxing, Reuters reported. "Sunday and Monday have been designated as rest days for the crew," a Mission Control spokeswoman said. No other details were available on the crew's activities.

The collision in June damaged the Spektr module, which was used for scientific research, forcing the crew to seal off this section of Mir and curtailing its power supply.

Since then, the Mir crewmen, two of whom were replaced, have fought an uphill battle to repair the space station, enduring one breakdown after another along the way.

The men had already reconnected electrical cables. And despite the day's

frustrations, the mission on Saturday achieved one important goal when the Russian cosmonaut in the spacewalk team managed to turn two of the four solar arrays more directly toward the sun.

That repair was necessary because the crew of Mir has been unable to direct the arrays from inside the station, hampering the effort to charge their batteries.

Space officials said that Mir had now restored most of the power it had before its collision. That not only provides more power for scientific experiments but also it means that the crew will have more power in reserve in the event of a malfunction or emergency.

"Unless you can recover power it is going to be very difficult to get productive scientific work done," said

Jerry Linenger, the American astronaut who completed a mission on Mir earlier this year.

"Power gives you reserve," he said. "It gives you a cushion. The more reserve power you have, the more options you have should something fail. If one of your oxygen-generating systems drops off line and you have enough power you can fire another one back up."

Mr. Linenger said the crew still needed to restore the ability to direct the arrays electronically so that the systems can regularly be maneuvered into a good position to capture solar energy.

One problem may be that the motors that are supposed to drive the arrays do not work well in the vacuum now prevailing in the damaged Spektr module.

Because the crew cannot automatically steer the arrays, the manipulation of the arrays was a little like climbing to the roof of a house and fiddling with a television antenna to improve reception.

That is not the only piece of unfinished business. Because the search for the hole was more time-consuming than expected, several other tasks had to be deferred.

The crew did not install a special valve for the carbon dioxide system they hope to connect in the future. They also did not have time to install a series of hand rails along Mir to make Saturday's tasks and future missions easier.

The space walk began about 5 A.M. Moscow time.

The American astronaut, Michael Foale, who was wearing a Russian-made Orlan spacesuit, was the first to move through a hatch in Mir's Kvant-2 module and venture into space. He was followed by the Mir commander, Mr. Solovyov.

To move around Mir, Mr. Foale controlled a special crane to hoist Mr. Solovyov toward what was thought to be the damaged section of the Spektr module.

American astronauts generally conduct spacewalks within the open bay of the Space Shuttle.

Operating in open space outside Mir is a totally different and often unsettling experience, Mr. Linenger said.

He recalled that during his spacewalk he constantly had the sensation that he was falling off a cliff.

"No matter what I did, I mentally could not overcome the sensation of falling," he said at the Mission Control Center in Korolyov.

"I just had to do the job and not think about it. It was like free-fall parachuting, only 100 times faster."

Nor was Mr. Linenger enamored of his experience on the crane. He described it as like being a "fish on a long fly rod."

"It did not have a good, solid feel to it," he said. "It sways back and forth."

The main problem Saturday, though, was not the crane. It was the search for the puncture, which concentrated on an area near an externally mounted radiator and a damaged solar array.

At one point, Mr. Solovyov used a special knife to slice through the insulation to try to find a puncture.

He expressed some frustration when the insulation around the module fluffed up when he tried to cut it. "I should have taken scissors but not a knife," he said in comments that were broadcast at the Mission Control Center.

BRIEFLY

Easing of Security For Bonn Officials

BONN — The German government has decided to relax security for some top politicians, saying the threat of terrorist attacks has eased significantly in recent years.

The newsmagazine Der Spiegel said some Bonn politicians would no longer ride in armored cars with a police escort. It did not identify which politicians would remain under protection.

The decision, reported Saturday, came 20 years after the Red Army Faction kidnapped and murdered a top German industrialist. (AP)

Ukraine Foresees Economic Progress

KIEV — Ukraine, seeking integration with Western organizations, said its economic reform program would continue.

"We will be able to improve all our economic and financial indicators in the near future," Prime Minister Valeri Pustovoitenko said Saturday after signing a tax accord with Luxembourg's prime minister, Jean-Claude Juncker. (Reuters)

5 Killed in France In Plane Accidents

LE-PUY-EN-VELAY, France — Five people were killed in France's southeast region of Haute Loire in two separate plane accidents probably because of heavy fog, officials said Sunday.

Three members of a family were killed in one crash Saturday and two other people died in the second one. They occurred 5 kilometers apart, the police said. (AFP)

French RPR Party Weighs New Name

MARSEILLE — The conservative Rally for the Republic Party is thinking of changing its name after its rout at the polls in June, said its new leader, Philippe Seguin.

"Debate ought to unfold" regarding a name change for France's neo-Gaullist political party, Mr. Seguin said Saturday during a visit to this Mediterranean city. (AFP)

Protestants Mark Past Persecution

MIALET, France — More than 20,000 Protestants gathered in Miallet in southeastern France on Sunday to remember past religious persecution and the Edict of Nantes, a royal decree that temporarily ended the persecution.

The gathering came in preparation for the 400th anniversary next year of the Edict of Nantes, a decree signed by King Henri IV in 1598. (AFP)

Ulster Stalked By a Renewal Of Violence

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

BELFAST — Three years ago the Irish Republican Army put into effect the cease-fire that eventually led to the British government's historic decision to invite Sinn Fein, the Irish Republican Army's political wing, to take part in formal peace talks.

The invitation to the talks, which are to resume Sept. 15, was immediately accepted, raising hopes across the British province of Northern Ireland for a

NEWS ANALYSIS

peaceful settlement of the violence between the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority that has killed 1,225 people since 1969.

There was no overt elation in the streets as the news spread. But many more people than usual seemed to be staying late in central Belfast — shopping, dining, strolling after pub-closing time apparently without fear that Protestant or Catholic marauders would be out looking for someone to kill.

The possibility of renewed violence, though, still hovers over Northern Ireland, where historical pessimism often prevails.

People remember that the IRA broke its 17-month cease-fire in January 1996 and did not restore it until July 20 this year. Many are aware that with the British invitation, the IRA representatives will be at the negotiating table for the first time.

But many also know that the last Irish Republican leader to make a deal with the British was Michael Collins. He masterminded the violent anti-British campaign that resulted in the 1921 treaty that gave southern Ireland independence, while leaving the six counties of the North under British sovereignty.

For his troubles, as people here say, Mr. Collins was shot and killed by a sniper in the Irish civil war, fought after independence, because the Sinn Fein

leadership felt the treaty establishing partition was a sellout.

Today's Sinn Fein president, Gerry Adams, is aware, of course, that if he makes a deal with the British this time, he may be a target for hard-line Republicans. They feel he has sold out the Republican cause, the ultimate goal of which is to force Britain to relinquish power here.

Mr. Adams promises to press at the talks for a united Ireland free of British control, run by the Dublin government. But he knows that he will not achieve this in the coming negotiations.

In a recent Belfast radio program a caller told Mr. Adams that he would be "over the moon" with joy if Mr. Adams were killed. With grim humor, Mr. Adams responded that the caller would have to get in line with other like-minded people.

The task of reconciling the Protestant and Republican positions on disarmament will be the first to confront the chairman of the talks, former Senator George Mitchell of Maine, when the

negotiations, which have been blocked by the issue for 14 months, resume.

Protestant unionist leaders say that some IRA disarmament must take place as the talks progress. The IRA, supported by Sinn Fein, holds that disarmament can only take place as part of an overall settlement, at the end of the talks.

The leaders of the two largest moderate Protestant and Catholic political parties disagree sharply on issues of both disarmament and violence.

David Trimble, leader of the overwhelmingly Protestant Ulster Unionist Party, said after the invitation to Sinn Fein. "The Republican movement has not changed its character; it will revert to violence." He added that officials who hailed the invitation "will end up looking very foolish."

John Hume, leader of the predominantly Catholic Social Democratic Labor Party, said: "There is no shadow of a gun hanging over anyone. Sinn Fein can come to the table if, before they come, they do exactly what the rest have done and that is totally and absolutely

commit themselves to the Mitchell principles, which are principles of complete nonviolence — peaceful and democratic methods."

Disarmament, many officials and experts agree, is a contrived, emotional issue used by both sides to gain political advantage, to impress their supporters and to delay meeting other issues head-on.

Mr. Hume and other officials have noted that the IRA arsenal is huge, estimated at 100 tons of weapons, including several tons of the explosive Semtex.

To turn in a token amount of weaponry would not seriously weaken the IRA, so why doesn't it call the Protestant bluff by surrendering some? The Sinn Fein answer is that the British would then demand more.

And there is the perennial IRA position that it will not surrender "a single bullet" as a matter of honor. Any Republican leader who proposed a weapons surrender would be vulnerable to hard-liner charges that he is a traitor.



PICADOR IN A FOUR-DOOR SEDAN — A motorist cajoling a bull to move toward a bull run in Medina del Campo, Spain, after efforts to drive the animals using the more traditional mounts failed Sunday.

Protests Grow In Spain After ETA Slaying

The Associated Press

MADRID — A new wave of demonstrations by Spaniards protesting the violence of the Basque separatist group ETA spread Sunday as its latest victim was buried.

Interior Minister Jaime Mayor Oreja said the Basque town of Basauri, on the outskirts of Bilbao, had provided "a masterful lesson" for all Spaniards through a march Saturday night in which some 20,000 people took part.

Authorities blamed ETA for the killing of a national policeman, Daniel Villar, whose car blew up when he turned on the ignition to drive to work Friday night in Basauri.

Mr. Villar was the ETA's 11th victim this year in its violent fight for Basque independence, which has taken nearly 800 lives since 1968.

Hundreds of people followed Mr. Villar's body to burial in his hometown of Orreaga, south of Madrid, Sunday. In the Mediterranean city of Alicante, a peace group called a march for Sunday night to protest the slaying, and the mayor of the southern city of Algeciras has called for a silent vigil Monday night.

A leader of the Basque Nationalist Party, Inaki Anasagasti, said Sunday that each ETA killing was drawing a broader response since ETA's kidnap-murder of a Basque town councilman in July brought millions into the streets across Spain.

"Each time, fewer people stay on the sidelines and more people join the demonstrations," Mr. Anasagasti told the state press agency.

"Citizens are not willing to passively accept even one more ETA attack," said Nicolas Redondo, a Socialist party official in the Basque country.



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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Loving the Unwanted

"Mother has been made by the media," said the priest Edward Le Joly, who had worked with her for many years. "Without the media she would still be a little nun working with a few other nuns."

It is easy to forget this about Mother Teresa, that she was at her work for a very long time before she was well-known, that it was not easy or pleasant work, and that for quite a while if people paid any attention to her work at all it was to revile it.

Fifty years ago she persuaded the authorities in Calcutta to provide a building where she and the nuns in her order could at least let the city's destitute die in some dignity and comfort. They picked up people off the streets and carried them in. There was stench and noise, an unremitting atmosphere of suffering and pain. The neighbors didn't like having it around. But she and her order stayed off eviction, and their service continued.

The Mother Teresa about whom Father Le Joly spoke was the figure who came to international attention when a BBC documentary about her work appeared in 1969, who was

awarded a Nobel Prize 10 years later, and whose religious order, at her death on Friday at the age of 86, operated more than 500 homes for the poor in more than 100 countries.

She was an inspiration to millions, a byword for altruism, a masterful fundraiser for those in need and a strong advocate for her religious principles.

But, as the priest knew better than anyone, the real "Mother" was not a creature of the media. She was, rather, a fascinating puzzle to them and to most of the world. Perhaps this was because she adhered so firmly to a very simple principle, stated in a 1974 interview: "I see God in every human being."

That is, of course, a common enough sentiment, easily expressed and rarely lived. In her life it meant a direct daily expression of love to those who were deformed, sick, diseased, mentally ill, "all those people who feel unwanted, unloved, uncared for throughout society, people that have become a burden to the society and are shunned by everyone," as she put it.

It was this extraordinary ability at personal communion that defined her. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

Vox Populi

Of all the images evoked during the past week by the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, the one most likely to survive the passage of time is the startling response of the British people.

The queues of mourners at the condolence books, the massed bouquets outside Kensington Palace, the millions who lined the streets and applauded spontaneously during the most evocative moments of the funeral service — all these reflected a collective surge of national emotion that sent clear messages.

One, of course, was an unmistakable message of affection for Diana.

The other, perhaps in the long run more important, was that while most Britons remain loyal to the institution of the monarchy, they believe that the Windsors need some instruction in how to run it.

Queen Elizabeth and her family had a chance to surmount years of bad publicity by leading the nation in a prolonged show of elevated benevolence. Instead, for most of last week they looked dourly remote and badly in need of the guidance that flowed up from the streets instead of down from Balmoral.

The source of Diana's remarkable hold on the public remains something of a mystery. Now, as exaggerated by an abrupt and senseless death, the adoration of Diana certainly partakes of the canonization that her devoted brother, Earl Spencer, warned against in what must surely be one of the most scathing eulogies in Westminster Abbey's long history of royal ceremony.

In any event, the people seem unlikely to dwell on Diana's imperfections any time soon, because early and late in her streaking course from obscurity to madcap destruction she connected with the British people in a fluid way that the rest of the royals cannot master and, indeed, seldom bother to fake.

Queen Elizabeth, scrambling to catch up with a public that condemned her aloofness and absence from England's mourning capital, had invoked Diana's healing common touch in her remarks from the palace balcony on Friday. She noted Diana's capacity "to inspire others with her warmth and kindness." She "admired and respected" her former daughter-in-law, the queen allowed. But Elizabeth could not quite bring herself to say she ever loved the woman.

Had the Queen made even so controlled an appearance earlier in the week, she might have deflected much of the criticism hurled her way in the final two days before the funeral. But over the years this particular queen had somehow forgotten how her father, King George VI, stabilized the House of Windsor by keeping his family in London to share the hazards of the Blitz.

Elizabeth herself began her reign with a large bank account of public affection. But that account was depleted by her zealous quest for privacy, her husband's ostentatious crankiness, her children's spendthrift indiscretions and her son Charles's idiosyncratic ideas about private behavior and public duty.

Diana's death and the immediate worldwide audience provided a chance

to replenish the account of public affection with which Britons yearn to endow their rulers. But instead of responding rapidly and in personal terms, the Queen and her family retreated to Balmoral Castle in Scotland, itself a historic symbol of royal disengagement, where Queen Victoria secluded herself for years following her husband's death.

It was this chilly detachment, as much as the family's rough treatment of Diana, that turned what could have been a moment of healing into a public relations hurricane.

By dawn Saturday, with a crowd of millions building in the streets, the royal family began to get things right. They stood in full public view to watch the casket pass bearing its three bouquets and the young prince's heart-breaking card to "Mummy."

Prince Philip, unannounced, joined his son and grandsons to walk in the funeral procession, and for once his stern gaze and martial stride seemed not remote but of a solemn piece with the mood set by a slow-gonging bell and the tossing black horses.

Through Wellington Arch and down the Mall, it was at last proper Windsor gesture and pageantry. If television pictures were anywhere near an accurate gauge, an anger long pent seemed to seep from the crowd.

But while the streets were commanded in some measure by the Queen again, the church that has seen 39 coronations belonged one last time to Diana and the odd-lot congregation left by her odd-lot life.

Britain's leaders listened with official gestures, rockers, models and movie folk. Elton John, a courtier in the pop-culture world Diana adored, sang a keening ballad he had composed for another blond prisoner of fame, Marilyn Monroe. As for Lord Spencer's raw and passionate eulogy, the British press and eventually the historians will be chewing it for a long time.

He strayed nearly everyone except the irresponsible driver who sped his sister to her death. His flogging of the press was predictable, but it was his "blood family" challenge to the Windsors over the raising of Diana's Spencer sons that will be remembered. His meaning, barely veiled, was that the royal family has an obligation to protect Prince William and Prince Harry in a way that it never protected Princess Diana.

It is a warning that Queen Elizabeth and Prince Charles would be wise to heed. Their belated gestures let them squeak through the funeral with a fair chance to reclaim public affection, if not the worship now owned by a Diana who is already wrapped in legend.

Her burial ended one of those weeks when the British people seem to rise up as one to deliver an emotional verdict that confounds expectations. Perhaps Churchill's defeat after World War II was one such moment.

But this one, of course, is more primal than political. In the extremity of their mourning, Britain's citizens were exhibiting their desperate loyalty to the royal family and their desperate demand that this bunch quit making such a hash of the job.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Goodness Hailed, and People Want More of It

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The extraordinary outpouring of emotion that swept through the world on the death of the Princess of Wales contains a message. The outpouring was not foreseen. It erupted spontaneously, and it is to be taken seriously.

A ravishing young woman, killed in a senseless accident, is of course a cause of grief. But there is something more, reinforced by the coincidence of Mother Teresa's death soon afterward, a sheer coincidence which nonetheless gives added meaning.

The two women had met and seemed to understand each other, to have something in common.

Their looks and their lives could not have been more different.

One was a frail, withered lady who spent her long years living with the sick and the destitute, tending to them with limited means but an infinite resource of kindness and caring, inspiring many to do the same. When she opened her home, she had 10 nuns helping her. By the time she won the Nobel Prize there were nearly 2,000 in her order and 180,000 volunteer workers all around the world, a real legacy.

The other was a beauty, dazzling with bejeweled elegance, a natural magnet for attention and fantasy, for

gossip, even for prurience. She was the "fairytale princess," seemingly defenseless against the starchy Palace and the greedy voyeurs, in distress and willing to appeal for sympathy. When it was clear that she could never become queen of England, she said she wanted to be a "queen of people's hearts."

She looked for ways of being useful in her own style, drawing the attention she attracted to causes that she chose to promote. It turned out that the human warmth she showed in trying to be helpful and comforting was itself the greatest gift she bestowed, so that in death she became, as Prime Minister Tony Blair proclaimed her, "the people's princess."

Together, in their contrasting ways, the young idol and the old nun became emblems of goodness. Their importance is that the response they drew from so many millions is an urgent signal of how desperate people are in our time for evidence that simple goodness matters, how they yearn for warmth in a cold, technical, bewildering world.

The faces of the people in the crowds who turned out to display their feelings, not only in England, were dif-

ferent from the usual televised mob scenes — pop concerts, soccer matches — where the presence of the cameras provokes grotesque mugging to assert presence and identity.

A television commentator in France told of the long lines of "anonymous" people come to sign the British Embassy's condolence book. But the whole point is that all these people are not anonymous. They poured out in protest and frustration with being made to feel that way — all ages, colors, sexes, social standings, occupations, easily mixed together — to express silent gratitude for someone who seemed to notice the individuality of human individuals.

Mother Teresa had a saintly aura. Lady Di was almost instantly beatified by overwhelming vox populi. Never mind if she deserved it, or what it means for traditional institutions like the monarchy. The point is what the tremendous groundswell tells us about our societies, that something crucial is missing. The calculating, manipulating way public life is organized may be democratic but it isn't satisfying because it is too cold.

The last comparable phenomenon was the funeral of John F. Kennedy, president of the most powerful country,

deliberately murdered. A British correspondent reported from Washington that on the occasion the distraught but immensely dignified widow Jacqueline "gave America the one thing it lacked — majesty." But the last week has shown that majesty is not what is felt lacking, what is achingly sought now. It is pulsing, tender humanity, goodness for its own sake.

There is a new trend among philosophically minded intellectuals to talk of the need for "re-enchantment." I am not sure what it means. It seems to have something to do with religion and the loss of secure, revealed foundations for moral guidance in an age of science and social fragmentation.

The Ivory Tower had noticed it, without being able to define it very well or to suggest what might be done about it without reverting to old dogmas which can breed hate and destruction and exploit ignorance.

And now the multitudes have given a simple answer to the complex feeling of emptiness still left when physical needs and needs for distraction and entertainment have been slaked but the core of public life is chilled, with no evident purpose but to sustain itself. It is the eternal need for human warmth.

Flora Lewis

'Call Me Diana,' She Replied. 'Everyone in America Does.'

By Katharine Graham

WASHINGTON — Diana and I were improbable friends — women almost two generations apart, from dissimilar backgrounds, working and living in different spheres.

We were certainly not close, but we saw each other when she came to Washington and when I went to London. Over the years, friendship and affection grew. She quickly realized that I would protect her privacy.

I also spoke my mind pretty freely, which amused her and which she liked.

We first met casually. Diana's great friends, the Brazilian ambassador and his wife, Paulo-Tarso and Lucia Flecha de Lima, were her hosts for a summer vacation on Martha's Vineyard in 1994, and they brought her for a visit to my beach one day.

I went down to say hello and was immediately struck by Diana's natural, low-key charm. We seemed to enjoy each other. From that point on, we were able to have easy and candid conversations during long walks on the beach.

One day, she came to fill in at my regular tennis game, much to the delight of the rest of the group, who didn't know she was coming. They asked her what they should call her. "Call me Diana," she replied. "Everyone in America does."

She was quite a good player and funny with her partners. When one disagreed about her line call, she exclaimed: "Whose side are you on?" As I was driving her home after the game, she talked lovingly about her sons. "I want them to grow up knowing there are poor people as well as palaces," she said.

As time went on, I observed her making great efforts to be there for them. In between her appearances this spring for the Red Cross in Washington and the sale of her dresses in New York, she returned to England to see them.

As everyone knows, she

played a humanizing, normalizing role in their lives, seeking to introduce them to as many of the experiences of ordinary life as she could. That loss is painful to think about, even from a distance.

If you spent time with her, you felt Diana's extraordinary strength, as well as her vulnerability and her somewhat mocking and ever-present humor. I asked her if she had ever thought of going to college now that she was alone. She found my question hard to believe, and commented with irony: "I've already had an education." She was right. Even though she lacked degrees, she had had a long, excruciating experience.

It is hard to believe that she was barely 20 when she was married. I freely admit that I was among the millions who got up at 5 A.M. to watch her going through the huge, public, fairy-tale ceremony.

She was a star from the beginning. She brought something to royal behavior: touching people and speaking frankly, both major contributions. But we all soon learned that the fairy tale had no happy ending.

Diana, Princess of Wales, evolved from the beautiful young bride into someone with a mature heart and interests. When we first met, she was already developing her own concerns, which centered on children, and people ill with AIDS and cancer.

It was somewhat surprising when, at a dinner I gave for her a few months later, she brought up the question of how she was going to focus her energies.

Another guest that night, Jim Lehrer, said, "Well, you must have stacks of requests." She said she did, but added, "I've got to decide."

"Make sure it matters to you," Jim responded. "Because if it doesn't, you cannot make it matter to others."

Of course, she did just that. She knew she had the power to give love and make people feel better. But she recently told me: "If I'm going to talk on behalf of any cause, I want to go and see the problem for myself and learn about it." She wanted to work only in areas where she thought her presence could make a difference.

Diana had the courage to step out publicly to support causes that were risky and misunderstood. But she related to the large issues in a very personal way. When she was on the Vineyard, she discovered that a well-known AIDS patient with whom she had corresponded, Elizabeth Glaser, was also on the island. Diana immediately canceled her social plans for the

next day so she could pay her a long, private visit.

Diana's position as the divorced wife of Prince Charles, but the mother of the future king, led to a lonely life. It was understandable that her natural desire to have some fun led her to Paris the night she died.

She seemed to have a clear determination to be her own person. A friend at the Vineyard once asked her if she gambled. "Not with cards," she replied. "But with life."

She was part of a celebrity culture that unfortunately breeds people who make money by exploiting luminaries such as the late Jacqueline Onassis (the only parallel to Diana in America). Mrs. Onassis went to court to force one of the paparazzi to keep more of a distance from her.

One point we all have to keep clear is that the paparazzi are different from the news media, and most other photographers. The problem the paparazzi present will not be solved by abridging press freedoms in an understandable upsurge of the desire to protect privacy.

Diana's death has brought the problems of celebrity culture and its coverage by all of us into sharp relief. We all need to think hard about how to solve them. This tragedy need not and should not have happened. The world should not have had to suffer the sudden extinction of a real star.

Katharine Graham is chairman of the executive committee of The Washington Post Co. She contributed this column to The Washington Post.

The 'Firm' Was Out of Its Depth

By Maureen Dowd

WASHINGTON — It is not easy to reverse the emotional customs of the ages. To share feelings with commoners. To bend to the will of the people you were born to rule.

As the Queen and Prince Philip worked the rope line outside Buckingham Palace on Friday, like the last ice cubes trying to melt, a woman called out after the queen. "Ma'am, take care of the boys." Prince Philip snipped at her. "That's what we've been doing." As if to say, you silly old cow.

The scene was a weird inversion. The throng mourning Princess Diana was powerful, and the royal family was powerless. The crowd wanted empathy from the Crown, and it would be obeyed.

The snuff upper lip may have been good enough for the Battle of Britain, but for the feel-my-pain age of Lady Diana, some lip biting was required.

The Firm, as the monarchy is known, was clearly out of its

depth. (American politicians learned to lacrimate, confess and trade on family tragedies for political gain some time ago.)

Now the royals were being rousted out of their country estates and forced to publicly emote about a young woman who had infuriated them with her willful refusal to play the game, who had tried to destroy them with stories about how horribly they had treated her, who had called herself the Prisoner of Wales, who had tried to get them to hire a political strategist to recast their image, who had offered luminous smiles and beautiful good deeds that made them look soulless by contrast, who had raised the specter of making a foreign playboy the stepfather of the young prince.

When the Queen, Philip and Charles finally appeared for a photo op to look at the flowers left for Diana outside Balmoral, they looked as if they were judging a dog show.

The monarchy has no moral suasion and no popular touch. Many considered Queen Elizabeth's delivery of her speech eulogizing Diana bloodless. But that is precisely why it was masterly. The mother of all mothers-in-law, who no doubt had a lot of powerful negative emotions churning about Diana, was able to mask them.

Elizabeth and Philip certainly considered the Charles-Diana marriage the pod of infection from which all their troubles flowed. So the Prince of Wales had a mistress, they must have

thought, so what? Hadn't the girl read any history?

Prince Charles had once stewed over changing the monarchy to reflect more humanity, but his family set him straight on the idea of putting his own needs and opinions ahead of the Crown's. "This is the kind of selfish irresponsibility that ruined your great-uncle," Lord Mountbatten warned Charles, referring to Edward VIII's abdication for love.

So Charles did his duty and married the woman he didn't love. He was a one-woman man who failed to marry the one woman. And now the other woman has become more powerful than them all.

As crowds swelled, as newspapers and magazine sales went stratospheric, as television ratings soared, the Diana cult was born. (She died for our sins.) There have even been reported sightings of the new saint at St. James' Palace.

Even Mother Teresa's death was subordinated to the numinous Diana. CNN called the nun "another notable and good woman who passed away."

A nightmare awaits the Firm. There is no going back. Diana has modernized and democratized the monarchy. As royal patronage is replaced by royal glitz, a terrible fate awaits the angelic Prince William.

"Your mother will live on in your looks forever," one woman told the 15-year-old as he accepted flowers from the crowd outside Diana's home at Kensington Palace. The paparazzi have his number, and their cameras are loaded.

The New York Times.

Britain and France Together

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — They have been linked for centuries in what may be the globe's most sophisticated love-hate relationship of nations. Now Britain and France must sort out together the consequences and final meaning of the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, in a Paris car crash.

Justice in the princess's death will be French justice, shaped by the knowledge that the world is watching and waiting for judgments about responsibility.

The inquest and probable trials in Paris will be played out against the long history of two nations that simultaneously admire and disparage what is different in their national cultures, while cloaking strong, underlying political similarities.

English-speaking foreigners tend to see the British and French cultural experiences as dichotomous: Britain as an opportunity, France as a challenge. Rhodes scholars gravitate from Oxford to politics and other positions of command back home. American students at the Sorbonne evidence a love of language, intellectual contrariness and a certain style of life that has nothing to do with back home.

That elegant, pleasurable French style of life drew Diana to France in August, just as every year it draws millions of tourists. It was as this luxurious playground that France

gained its unenviable task of becoming killing ground and coroner for the world's most glamorous woman.

Diana's final hours were an exercise in symbolism, run amok in a European funeral that Britain still regards warily. Killed in a French road tunnel in a German sedan, this British princess died beside her wealthy Arab companion.

Among the first to reach the accident were American tourists vacationing in Paris, who were promptly interviewed on American television.

This scene occurred four months after British voters had decisively rejected a Conservative Party leadership that was widely seen as having isolated Britain on most European questions and many global ones. Instead, a Labor Party committed to Britain playing a leading role in Europe came to power.

More than either nation usually likes to admit, the French and British have shaped significant parts of their individual national characteristics by rubbing up against each other in conflict and cooperation.

Politically, they express their deep respect for democracy and their own institutions in markedly different ways, but together they have anchored Europe politically for a cen-

tury, even when they have squabbled with each other.

In his admirably lucid new book "Europe Adrift," John Newhouse quotes former Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, on that broader point: "In our interests, in our assets, in our view of Europe, in our hopes and fears for the outside world, there are not two substantial countries as similar as France and Britain."

Mr. Newhouse adds: "Only Britain and France have 'serious traditions of nationhood to protect' in the negotiations over the European Union."

Tony Blair's Labour government has been held up as an inspiration by the new Socialist prime minister in France, Lionel Jospin. These two centrist social democrats will be consulting closely as Europe faces key decisions in the coming months on international forces in Bosnia, the shape of defense budgets and NATO enlargement, and monetary union.

At the same time, Germany will be absorbed with its 1998 elections that could bring the Social Democrats to power.

The force of circumstance melds the British and French in mourning and in weighing the death of a princess.

The process could also remind them and the world of the much broader agenda that two ancient rivals have come to share as nations.

The Washington Post

Herald Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1857

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Subscriptions: (1) 41.43.92.10. Advertising: (1) 41.43.92.12. News: (1) 41.43.95.38.
Internet address: <http://www.ihb.com> E-Mail: ihb@ihb.com
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U.K. Advertising Office: 25 Longwalk Ave., London W22 Tel: (44) 181 836 4862 Fax: (44) 181 246 2282
S.A.S. an imprint of L'Espresso R.C.S. Numero 8 72021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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LANGUAGE

A Word to the Wired: Watch Your Netspeak

By Patricia T. O'Connor
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Good English wasn't supposed to survive the Internet, remember? Traditional grammar, spelling and usage, the digerati sneered, are hopelessly "analog": uncool, fossilized, predigital. No, they said, the post-Gutenberg era demands a revolutionary language, one that's dynamic and rule-averse. So don't expect to find standard English in the precincts of cyberspace.

Well, here's a word to the wired. The grammar police are cruising the Internet, and they're writing tickets.

In newsgroups — discussion forums devoted to just about anything, from Bible study to sleep disorders to Chia pets — bad English does not go unnoticed. Few issues, in fact, inspire more questions, comments, or complaints ("flames" in Netspeak), as I found in a recent monthlong binge of reading newsgroup postings.

"Sorry, but I can't stand it anymore," a defender of proper English cried in rec.outdoors.fishing.fly, a newsgroup for anglers. "Fly is singular, but flies is plural. There is no word in English spelled fly."

A golfer in the rough issued a cry for help in rec.sport.golf. "What is correct? A one-iron sounds right but shouldn't it be an one-iron?"

"The actual rule," said a second golfer, "is to use an when the following word begins with a vowel sound, not necessarily an actual vowel. That is why we say an hour and a one-iron." "For me," a third joked, "it's a four-iron because the Lord knows I can't hit a or an one-iron."

In an online culture that has suddenly plunked millions of nonwriters

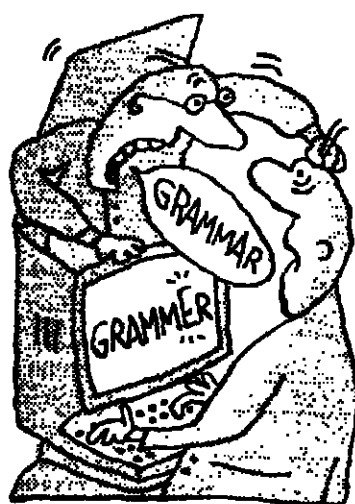


Illustration by Jeff

down at keyboards, grammar is often conspicuous by its absence. But across the Net, lovers of good English aren't giving up without a fight.

A questioner in alt.fan.dragonlance wondered why a knight was said to have mustaches. "What's the deal? Do these knights have special faces that allow them to have multiple mustaches?" A helpful fan suggested: "Maybe it's just a grammar mistake that slipped through," inspiring another to respond: "Grammar, folks. It's spelled grammar."

Leaving aside the misuse of its, the misspelling of grammar seemed to be the most common mistake of all. "I only take grammar flames seriously when they come from people who can spell the word grammar," said a peevish poster in alt.angst.soc.culture.af.ican.american, alt.sports.baseball.st. cardinals, and other newsgroups.

Many writers tried to head off flames by apologizing beforehand. In alt.ufo.reports, someone seeking information on strange happenings over Ohio signed off with, "Sorry for any misspelled word or bad grammar."

And a contributor to alt.sex.femdom commented: "English is not my original language. Keep that in mind if you have a problem with grammar or spelling." To which a helpful critic responded: "You should use a grammar checker. As an author who's mother tongue is English I find this an invaluable tool." (Who's? So much for grammar checkers.)

A grateful note was sounded in rec.arts.theatre.musicals. On realizing that he'd confused complement and compliment in an earlier message, an errant writer said it was "elegant and humane" of his colleagues to let the slip pass unremarked.

Other newsgroups were more contentious. "I'm getting pretty sick of the way people on newsgroups complain about spelling and grammar," said a contributor to alt.toys.transformers. "I mean, come on, this is supposed to be fun, isn't it?"

"LET IT BE!" shouted a rec.music.beatles fan after a discussion of grammatical liberties in Beatles lyrics. And a writer fumed in alt.sports.baseball.atlanta-braves: "Why don't you go post in alt.english.grammar! This is a baseball newsgroup!"

The sentiment was echoed in alt.pizza.delivery.drivers: "No one is really concerned with grammar or proofreading in this newsgroup. But I appreciate you censure."

Patricia T. O'Connor is the author of a grammar book, "Woe Is I." William Safire is on vacation.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IT is broadly true that short auctions tend to lead to easy contracts and long auctions to difficult ones. It is also true that the longer the auction, the more likely it is that the defenders will find the winning path.

On the diagrammed deal from a Spingold Knockout Team Championship in Miami Beach, North-South were using two diamonds as an artificial game force after a one no-trump rebid. They proceeded slowly to the best contract: six spades. But East had had an opportunity to

double a cue-bid of four hearts, which made it easy for West to find the essential heart lead. Without it South would have succeeded in comfort by surrendering a trick to the diamond king.

West was Peter Weichsel of Encinitas, California, and he had to make two more crucial plays to defeat the slam.

South took the heart ace, led to the diamond ace and crossed to the spade king. He then led the diamond queen and threw his losing heart.

The obvious play by West would have been fatal. If Weichsel had taken his king, South would have been able to

draw trumps and claim his slam. But Weichsel refused to win, and that was an important move.

South had little choice but to repeat his maneuver by leading the diamond ten and throwing a club.

This time Weichsel took the trick with the king and made his second critical play by leading his last diamond. East ruffed and South overruffed, but was now a trick short: one of his diamond winners had been destroyed. Now the only chance was a club finesse, and when that failed, the slam had been defeated by one of the best defenses of the tournament.

NORTH (D)			
♠ K 9			
♥ A 9 7 2			
♦ Q J 10 8 4			
♣ K 8			
WEST			
♠ 4 3			
♥ 10 8 5			
♦ K 8 3 2			
♣ Q 10 6 5			
EAST			
♠ 10 7 5 2			
♥ K Q 6 4			
♦ 8 7 5			
♣ 8 2			
SOUTH			
♠ A Q J 8 5			
♥ J 3			
♦ A			
♣ A J 7 4 3			
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
5 ♣	Pass	6 ♣	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	6 ♣	Pass
West led the heart five.			

BOOKS

THE BODY PROJECT: An Intimate History of American Girls

By Joan Jacobs Brumberg. 267 pages. \$25. Random House.

Reviewed by Ellen K. Silbergeld

GIRLS are in trouble: Not only are they faced with difficult personal decisions about sexuality and subject to the assaults of advertising, they have been largely abandoned by the social and familial structures that once protected them. Add to this an earlier age of sexual maturation — the age of menarche — and the American girl is a species in danger.

This is the thesis of "The Body Project," subtitled "An Intimate History of American Girls," by Joan Jacobs Brumberg, a professor at Cornell. She provides compelling anecdotes from the more abysmal side of American culture, with its blatant pressures for physical perfection, mechanical sexuality, unending consumerism and social fracture. Any parent who reads the magazines directed at teenage girls has seen all of this, and has been appalled. But this book raises much more troubling concerns, at least to this reviewer.

Much of "The Body Project" is opinion presented as fact, an epistemological confusion that defines much of the difference in ways of knowing between the "hard" sciences of biology, medicine, chemistry and physics and some but not

all of the "social sciences," history, sociology and women's studies. In this book, it is apparently sufficient to repeat a statement often enough to make it so. Thus, Brumberg repeatedly states that the age of menarche has not only shifted downward dramatically over the past century, but also that merely moving to the United States causes earlier menses in girls.

Now most biologists would give a great deal to know if these "facts" are true. When girls and women pass various milestones in development — including menarche and menopause — is of considerable interest in the context of understanding changes in patterns of reproduction and risks of breast cancer. It would be important to know if these milestones can be influenced by geography or culture, but we just don't have the data to support this book's assertions.

At a recent conference held at the University of Michigan, experts from around the world discussed how little we know about these complex, important topics with none of the confident resolution emanating from this book. "The Body Project" is not an academic text but a book for popular consumption. Nevertheless, the public needs and deserves to know of our uncertainties as well as our opinions.

The book is haphazard in its documentation. Brumberg cites articles and books to support her text, but these range greatly in date and type from an article

published in 1901 on the age of menarche in North American girls to sociological papers that present the opinions of others.

Critical to the scientist's way of knowing is a rigorous approach to generalization: How and when can we extend the results of a specific research study to the experience of a population or whole group, in this case American girls? Brumberg indicates that she advertised for and drew upon a set of personal diaries sent to her by mostly white middle-class women — but how many? how many from each generation? how reliable as evidence? how generalizable?

Finally, "The Body Project" ends up insulting the very group it seeks to support. A nonrandom set of "girls" — young women from 16 to 20 — read this book with me. Without exception, they were enraged by its depiction of themselves as helplessly manipulated by cosmetics advertisers, fashion magazines, movies and rap songs. Unlike Brumberg, they recognize that the privilege of freedom, which they have no intention of discarding for a new Victorianism, brings the challenge of personal responsibility and empowerment.

Ellen K. Silbergeld, professor of epidemiology, toxicology and pathology at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and a member of its Women's Health Research Group, wrote this for The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

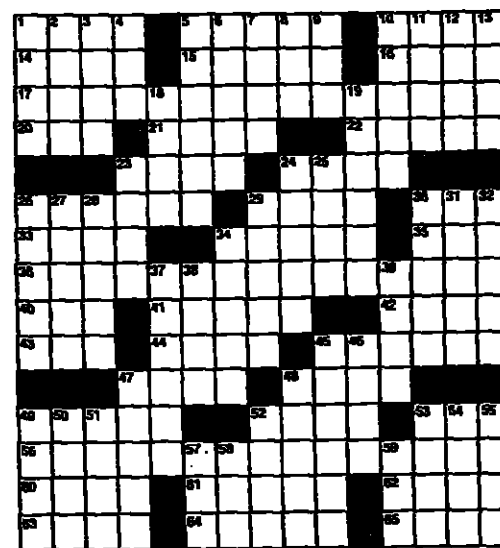
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|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 28 Eastern philosophy | 48 Placid | 13 "What — is new?" |
| 1 One of the Three B's of classical music | 29 Scandalous gossip | 49 Hairless | 14 Long, long time |
| 2 Milkshake conduit | 30 Giddy product | 50 Stocking news | 15 Skin art |
| 10 Church recess | 31 Broadcasts | 51 West Indies, n.c. | 24 Speech problem |
| 14 Field measure | 32 Larger than quarto | 52 Connect, as gliders | 25 Dairy products |
| 15 Nile capital | 33 9-to-5 grind | 53 Where? Lat. | 26 Newsmen |
| 16 Close, as an envelope | 34 Genre of 17- and 56-Across | 54 "The Outlaws Is Coming" stars | 27 Sevenside |
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| 21 Orders to plow horses | 43 Pencil's innards | 58 Like many ethics | 31 Poet W. H. — |
| 22 Eagle's nest | 44 Gawky at | 59 Classy, as blood | 32 Fair |
| 23 Pencil's innards | 45 Perverts | | 34 Out of a job |
| 24 New York nine | | | 37 Quite a display |

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 5

STIS JOSE SUDAN
OILPAINTS CNOTE
HEARTBEAT ATLAW
ORBITING BULLIS
SEND REVEAL
PRONG WHEE RYS
TREND WEEDS MIA
ROSS MOLTS CAMP
OVO DOUBT CORES
NIL ORLY GAWKS
DUMPED RANG
DETAIL LEFTISTS
AFIRE TITFORTAY
TOOTS WATERLILY
ERNST ORES REX

DOWN

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Cave dwellers | 26 Pathfinder's locale | 38 Pathfinder's locale | 55 Expression of understanding |
| 2 Feel sore | 27 Torrid | 39 Torrid | 56 Claret color |
| 3 Rowing sport | 40 Inner: Prefix | 41 Divine Miss M | 57 Ostrich kin |
| 4 Skirt's edge | 42 Divine Miss M | 43 Stopwatch button | 58 Frequently |
| 5 Reaction on a roller coaster | 44 Burdened | 45 Compulsive desire | |
| 6 Barbecued dish | 46 Cigar residue | 46 Begone! | |
| 7 Barbecued dish | 47 Cigar residue | 47 Quantum — | |
| 8 Flightboard abbr. | 48 Equal | 48 Insect snares | |
| 9 Court | 49 Indian dress | 49 Hideous | |
| 10 Cigar residue | | 50 Pager sound | |
| 11 Equal | | | |
| 12 Indian dress | | | |



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Are You in
Our Future?



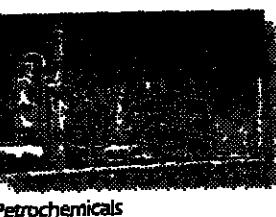
Electronics & Communications



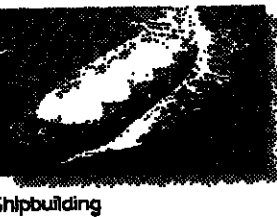
Automobiles



Aerospace



Petrochemicals



Shipbuilding



Engineering & Construction



High Speed Trains



Iron & Metals



Resource Development



Health Care & Public Service

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INTERNATIONAL

Borneo's Rain Forest Going Up in Smoke

Fires Smother the Sky There and on Sumatra

By Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Service

PONTIANAK, Indonesia — In Borneo this month there is no sky and often no hint of the sun. The air, heavy with smoke, strains the eyes and limits visibility, often to a few hundred yards. Every leaf in the vast tropical rain forest is dotted with fine ash.

When the sun does appear, it shines through the smoky, gray-brown haze like a neon dinner plate. Eerie, waves of smoke blow across the bright disk, then make it disappear entirely. This environmental apocalypse is caused by forest fires, some accidental but many deliberately set in Kalimantan, the Indonesian part of Borneo, and on Sumatra, 560 kilometers (350 miles) to the west. The cloud now spans hundreds of kilometers and hovers over about 70 million people who live on Borneo, Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, all of whom are inhaling unhealthy levels of smoke particles from the fires.

Because of the smoke, there is only sporadic air travel in and out of Pontianak, the capital of the Indonesian province of West Kalimantan. Airports in Malaysia and Sumatra have had to interrupt service since early August, and schools in many parts of the region have suspended outdoor athletic activities.

Everywhere, eyes water and throats scratch. The acrid smell of wood smoke is ubiquitous.

The vast smog is a palpable manifestation of grave and worsening environmental problems that plague most of Asia.

"It's a massive environmental tragedy, and it's basically man-made," said Charles Barber of the World Resources Institute, who lives in Manila and travels often to Indonesia, working on projects to try to save the remaining tropical rain forests here.

According to Mr. Barber and others, many of the fires are deliberately set to clear land for plantations to produce palm oil and pulp for paper, enterprises that are encouraged by government subsidies. Syarifuddin Baharsyah, Indonesia's minister of agriculture, said recently that "plantations caused some 80 percent of the forest fires."

The governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, the countries most affected by the haze, have discussed possible remedial action, including trying to seed clouds and leasing aircraft to bomb the fires with water. The Malaysian government has imposed emergency restrictions on driving, burning and the outdoor activities of schoolchildren. In the Malaysian part of Borneo, schoolchildren are wearing masks to school. But no action has been taken to put out the fires.

This is the dry season, but "dry" doesn't adequately describe this year's conditions. Much of Indonesia is suffering from water shortages. Here in Pontianak, trucks, bicycles, motorbikes

and people are lined up around the clock at the main water-pumping station to collect water from the last municipal supply in this city of 450,000.

The dryness exacerbates accidental fires. And for centuries rice farmers have used the dry season to burn off the stubble of the previous season's crop and refertilize their land with the ash. Fire also is the basic tool for trash disposal in this part of the world.

So haze in the dry season is normal here, but many local residents say it has never been as bad as this year. Travelers driving to the airport from Pontianak pass dozens of fires along the road and cross their fingers that their flights will actually take off.

Traditionally, the coming of the rains has both suppressed the fires and cleared the air. Now Indonesians fear that the rains, which usually come in September, will be late this year, perhaps months late. The signs are strong that a terrible "El Niño" effect is already building, which for Indonesia can mean prolonged drought.

El Niño — a Spanish term for the Christ child, a name that Peruvian fishermen gave to the phenomenon because it typically materializes in December — refers to abnormalities in air currents and ocean temperatures in the equatorial Pacific that can influence weather patterns around the world. In a bad year, El Niño means fewer Atlantic hurricanes, drought in Southeast Asia and Australia and other disruptions of normal weather patterns.

The United Nations' World Meteorological Organization said last month that exceptionally



Students in Sarawak, on Borneo, wearing masks to guard against heavy air pollution.

high surface-water temperatures in the tropical Pacific signal what may be the most damaging El Niño phenomenon ever recorded.

A bad El Niño over the next year would only aggravate this area's environmental problems. A recent study by the Asian Development Bank in Manila summarized the situation in these terms: "Asia is the world's most polluted and environmentally degraded region. During the past 30 years, Asia has lost half its forest cover, and with it countless unique animal and plant species. A third of its agricultural land has been degraded. Fish stocks have fallen by 50 percent. No other region has so many heavily polluted cities, and its rivers and lakes are among the world's most polluted."

The steady depletion of Indonesia's forests — among the world's few remaining tropical rain

forests — is one of the more dramatic examples of this environmental degradation.

Logging is big business for Indonesia, which is the world's largest exporter of plywood, allowing government to give timber concessions to private companies for many years, allowing them to log specific areas. Environmentalists, the World Bank and others say the system removes any incentives for the logging companies to preserve the land or provide for its future.

Last year the World Bank urged Indonesia to more than double the royalties it charges to concessionaires cutting down state-owned timber. Forestry Minister Djamiludin Suryadikusumo rejected that idea, saying it would only encourage Indonesians to "go after cheap, illegally cut timber."

30 Said to Die
In Battle for
Comoros Isle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MORONI, Comoros — More than 30 people, including soldiers and secessionists, died in the Comoros during a failed attempt to crush a separatist rebellion on Nzwani island, also known as Anjouan, a Comoros Red Crescent official said Sunday.

The official, who declined to be identified, spoke by telephone from the nearby island of Mwali, also known as Moheli, shortly after a French radio station reported a death toll of 40 Comoran soldiers in the fighting.

The official told Reuters his information was based on radio contacts with aid workers on Nzwani. The government of embattled President Mohammed Taki has cut direct telephone links with Nzwani and censored news about the fighting on Comoran state radio.

Asked whether the figure of 40 was plausible, he replied: "It is highly possible, but our contacts have counted 30, and we have heard reports of some more people killed in areas where they could not gain access."

Three hundred Comoran troops were sent to Nzwani on Wednesday to put down the rebel revolt after a monthlong standoff and mediation attempts by the Organization of African Unity.

Sunday's reports offered the first concrete figures to come out after the Comoran government in Moroni acknowledged on Saturday it had suffered a military defeat there.

Nzwani on Sunday was "calm and under the control of Anjouan forces," said a separatist source who is in radio contact with the island.

The separatists on Nzwani, a tiny tropical island wracked by poverty and unemployment, declared independence on Aug. 3 from the Comoros chain, which also includes the islands of Njazidja, also known as Grande-Comore, and Mwali.

Nzwani separatists want a return to the French fold and the benefits provided by Paris — as enjoyed on Mayotte, which voted to remain French in 1974.

President Taki went ahead with the military intervention despite calls for calm by France, the OAU and several senior Comoran military officers, and the outcome was seen as a serious reversal for him.

(Reuters, AFP)



The Palestinian deputy minister for international cooperation, Anis Qaq, telling mourners at the funeral Sunday of a bombing victim, Smadar Elhanon, that the attack was an evil thing. "We feel the pain," he said.

TALKS: Ahead of Albright's Visit, Arab Leaders Consult on Rising Middle East Tensions

Continued from Page 1

as the three suicide bombers, U.S. officials have made it clear that Mrs. Albright would use her visit to press Mr. Arafat to cooperate more vigorously with Israel in the fight against terrorism.

In an unexplained step, the Jordanian security police have arrested Ibrahim Ghoshe, the spokesman for the extremist Hamas group. The Associated Press reported from Amman, quoting Mr. Ghoshe's son.

Palestinian officials, with the backing from Egypt and Jordan, would like to see Secretary of State Albright take an approach in the talks that calls Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to account for hard-line Israeli policies that, they say, create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism.

On both sides, however, expectations for a major breakthrough are low. "Collaboration between Israel and the Palestinian Authority in the war against terror has reached the verge of bankruptcy," a respected Israeli military

analyst, Zeev Schiff, wrote Friday in the newspaper Ha'aretz.

In either case, he wrote, there is no chance that Mrs. Albright "will be able to succeed now in her planned visit to the Middle East."

Some analysts take a more positive view, suggesting that if Mr. Albright can secure a commitment from Mr. Arafat's part to fight terror, then perhaps she can persuade Mr. Netanyahu to moderate his policies toward the Palestinians.

They acknowledge, however, that it is difficult for the United States to exert

serious pressure on Mr. Netanyahu as long as Israelis are regularly being killed by Palestinians in terrorist attacks.

In Cairo, a joint statement issued Sunday said:

"The leaders urged the implementation of the interim agreement in all its clauses and the resumption of negotiations on final status as soon as possible."

Under the Oslo agreement, Israel is supposed to withdraw its troops step by step from much of the West Bank, reserving for "final status" talks on the even-more contentious issues of Palestinian self-rule and the future of Jerusalem.

After the suicide bombing on crowded Ben Yehuda Street, however, Prime Minister Netanyahu accused Mr. Arafat of failing to control terrorists operating from areas under his control and, on Friday, his cabinet announced a freeze on further troop withdrawals.

The bombing and Mr. Netanyahu's response has fueled a sense of crisis in Middle East diplomacy that was compounded by news Friday that 12 Israeli soldiers — 11 naval commandos and an army doctor — died in a mission in south Lebanon early the same day.

The raiders were ambushed by Lebanese Army troops and Shiite Muslim

guerrillas near the port city of Sidon. It was the worst defeat for Israeli forces in Lebanon in more than a decade.

The unaccustomed loss has rekindled a fierce national debate over the country's Lebanon policy, with even some rightist politicians — such as Minister of Infrastructure Ariel Sharon — suggesting that Israel should consider a unilateral withdrawal from the strip of south Lebanon it occupies as a buffer against attacks on northern Israel.

During her visit to the region, Mrs. Albright is scheduled to meet in Damascus with President Hafez Assad, who is seen as holding the key to a Lebanon settlement because of Syria's support for Shiite Muslim guerrillas fighting to eject Israel from south Lebanon.

But the main focus of her trip is likely to be the troubled Palestinian-Israeli relationship. Cooperation between the two has been frozen since March, when Mr. Netanyahu decided to go ahead with a huge Jewish housing project in East Jerusalem, over fierce Palestinian objections.

Since the bombing, U.S. officials have made it clear that Mrs. Albright will concentrate on persuading Mr. Arafat to improve cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

That is likely to come as a disappointment to Mr. Arafat, who is seeking U.S. support for his view that Mr. Netanyahu's hard-line policies have created a dangerous atmosphere.

The mini-summit in Cairo endorsed that view and allowed the Arab leaders to present a united front in advance of Mrs. Albright's visit.

The leaders called on Israel to preserve that "spirit of peace" by refraining from settlement building, collective punishment and other activities they consider provocative. They also stressed that Israel must implement redeployment, of which the second stage has fallen due on Sept. 7.

For the moment, Israeli officials have little patience for such pleas. They are operating on the assumption that both the bombing and the July 30 bombing of Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda market, which killed 15 people as well as two suicide bombers, were carried out by members of Hamas.

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Can Analysts Rank Lifestyle?
New Study Raises EyebrowsBy Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The appearance last week of another index ranking countries by their social conditions — a study in which Bulgaria outranks the United States in quality of life — raises new questions about how and why these surveys are conducted.

In recent years, reports attempting to measure human progress and to evaluate the conditions that might indicate whether a nation will enjoy economic and social growth have been compiled by several international organizations.

Among the most widely noted are surveys from Unicef, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program, which publishes an annual Human Development Index.

The latest report is by a scholar of social work, Richard Estes, chairman of the program in social and economic development at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Social Work.

Estes' study, using much of the same data available to UN agencies, nevertheless arrives at vastly different conclusions.

Denmark ranks highest among nations in the ability "to provide for the basic social and material needs of their citizens" in Mr. Estes' survey; it is ranked 18th in the UN Human Development Index.

Mr. Estes ranks the United States 27 out of 160 countries, whereas the Human Development Index places it fourth out of 175.

According to Mr. Estes — who presen-

ted his findings last week at an international conference in Jakarta, Indonesia, and will publish them in a book — Singapore and Cuba are almost equal in rank, at 51st and 54th place, respectively.

In contrast, the UN index ranks Singapore 26th and Cuba 86th.

The United Nations says Singapore has nearly seven times the per capita gross domestic product of Cuba and slightly higher rates of life expectancy and school attendance.

At the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, Nicholas Eberstadt, who studies demographic surveys, is critical of most attempts to measure social conditions and human progress.

"Human-development indices are black boxes, and the people who put them together can use any criteria they choose, and thus they can get almost any results they wish," Mr. Eberstadt said in an interview Thursday.

"For example, there was a time when some specialists on workers' rights suggested using the number of strikes per year as an index of labor freedom," he said.

"The lower the number of strikes, the more satisfied the workers."

"Of course, Communist Czechoslovakia turned out to be the country with almost complete labor freedom. The workers were so satisfied they never struck."

"The scope for error, both inadvertent and agenda driven, is vast in constructing human development indexes, because at the bottom they pivot on arbitrary evaluations about which there is no universal consensus," he said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Vietnam Idles Tupolevs

HANOI — Vietnam Airlines will ground its Tupolev aircraft as of Monday pending an inquiry into the crash of one of its Tu-134Bs in Cambodia, an official at the national carrier said Sunday.

The airline still had four of the Soviet-made planes in service following the crash Wednesday near the Phnom Penh airport that killed all but two of the 66 people on board.

A hurricane churned Caribbean waters Sunday, but its worst force faced the open Atlantic. Many islands escaped with strong gusts and brief bursts of torrential rain. While its winds remained steady at 85 miles (135 kilometers) per hour, the storm slowed movement. Officials warned Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico residents to expect heavy rain, coastal flooding and beach erosion. (AP)

The San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit commuter rail system shut down after contract talks focused on pay raises collapsed and 2,600 train operators, mechanics and other personnel went on strike this weekend. (AP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Tuesday: Tajikistan, Wednesday: Belize, Gibraltar, Thursday: Chile, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Friday: Israel, Mauritius.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg

TURMOIL: Investors Await Asia Reform

Continued from Page 1

was still "far from embracing the austere measures which would convince investors of more balanced growth," while additional revenue from the Philippine tax-reform package was equivalent to only 0.5 percent of current total tax revenue.

According to the most recent official figures, Thailand had an annual current deficit of \$14.7 billion. But the value of imported goods and services also far exceeded export earnings in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

For the latest year, Indonesia's annual current account deficit was \$8.8 billion. Malaysia's was \$4.4 billion, and the Philippines' was \$2 billion.

All four countries have relied heavily on foreign capital to bridge the deficit. Regional currency turmoil, sparked by Thailand's de facto devaluation of the baht on July 2, will worsen over the next few months as the region's central bankers struggle to manage newly flexible exchange rates and more skeletons emerge from the macroeconomic closet.

Robert Rountree, regional strategist at Nomura Research Institute, said:

"Even if currency speculators leave, these regional economies are still recording current-account deficits into 1998 that need to be financed," he said, according to a Reuters report Sunday from Hong Kong.

"Now foreign investors are painfully aware of that fact, any enthusiasm will be tempered until they see those current accounts move towards a balance, and preferably a surplus. Until now, little attention has been drawn to them, but currencies are always susceptible to pressure under those circumstances."

There is no hard evidence yet that

foreign direct investment in such areas as manufacturing has fallen in Southeast Asia because of the shakeout on financial markets, although some analysts said that a decline was likely.

Trevor Rowe, chairman of Salomon Brothers' Asia-Pacific operations, said Sunday that U.S. mutual funds, which had provided the region with net new equity capital of \$4 billion to \$5 billion a year since 1992, were now pulling money out.

Interviewed on Australia's Channel 9 television in Sydney, Mr. Rowe said that the redemptions had "compounded the problem we see today because not only are we having currency instability and high interest rates, but the markets are becoming illiquid, and that's one of the factors that has caused this volatility."

High interest rates were imposed by Southeast Asian monetary authorities to try to prevent their currencies from falling too quickly in value against the dollar. But the high interest rates have curbed local investment in stocks, as well as the outlook for corporate earnings. As a result, on many occasions recently there have been far fewer buyers than sellers on the region's stock markets.

Mr. Rowe said the countries most seriously affected would face a severe contraction in their previously high economic growth. But he added that they would have some control over how quickly they emerged from any downturn.

"Whether there's a recession, that will depend on how well they manage the process," he said. In Mexico, for example, "it was seven to 12 months before we saw currency stability. We saw weak domestic demand, contraction in gross domestic product, and then we saw a significant export-led recovery."

NORD LB

An Unlikely
Runaway
Virtual Pet Project, Both

EU Calls on Rom

Record Labels

CURRENCY RATES

New Republic
Fires Its Editor
Over Criticism
Of Democrats

Think big?

You wish to finance a large-scale international project?

NORD/LB

NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1997

PAGE 15

Think twice!

A second opinion is always smart.
From a major German bank with international experience.

NORD/LB

NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE

An Unlikely Story, A Runaway Success

Virtual Pet Beeps, Bothers — and Sells

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Inspiration came to Akihiro Yokoi one day when he was watching a television commercial. A boy wanted to take his pet turtle with him on a trip, but his mother scolded him and told him to leave it at home.

Mr. Yokoi thought how nice it would be if people had pets that were more portable. The result was the Tamagotchi, a toy that has become a sensation around the world, with orders this year alone of 70 million.

The Tamagotchi is an electronic gadget, half the size of a cigarette pack, that sounds something like a baby chick. It eats, sleeps, defecates, gets cranky, and screeches — actually beeps — for attention. If the owner does not intervene electronically to cuddle it or clean up its messes, the creature dies.

The surprise was that people would pay good money — about \$17, depending on the store and the country — to be bothered every few hours feeding and caring for a pet that exists only in a liquid crystal display. But Mr. Yokoi realized it would sell.

"Pets are only cute 20 to 30 percent of the time, and the rest is a lot of trouble, a lot of work," he said as he sat in his company's tiny conference room with his pet fish, coral and turtles, whose rock-garden cage he was cleaning until 2 A.M. the other day. "I wanted to incorporate this kind of idea into a toy, for pets these days are only considered cute. But I think that you also start to love them when you take care of them."

In New York, people lined up to buy the toy when it was introduced, and at many stores there were waiting lists to get it. In fact, the Tamagotchi has become so popular that schoolteachers,

camp counselors, employers and even some parents have banned it, so children and young workers excuse themselves to go to the bathroom so that they can tend surreptitiously to their beeping pets.

But although the Tamagotchi was a hit this year, it was originally rejected by Japanese stores and even by salesmen at Bandai Co., which makes it.

"Their reaction was dull — like, 'What's so fun about this?'" Aki Mahta, a Bandai marketer who was on the team launching the toy, said about her company's sales force. "In fact, we had difficulty marketing it to toy shops. Not all of them placed orders with us."

Mr. Yokoi, 42, a talkative, energetic man, who has not taken a vacation since development of the Tamagotchi began two years ago, has been dreaming up toys for more than a decade in an overstuffed three-floor office in an old part of Tokyo. He owns and runs Wiz Co., which does nothing but design toys for other companies to make. It employs 42 people, most of whom are under 25.

The company has earned "several tens of millions of dollars" from the Tamagotchi, he said, although it is unclear how much has gone to him personally. The success has meant that bankers, car salesmen and real estate agents all come knocking on his door. But although he dreamed up one of the great toy-marketing successes of the past few years, Mr. Yokoi seems to live pretty much as before.

The only major new purchase Mr. Yokoi made was a larger tank for his pet fish. He hopes to find time to look for a new spacious home. But for now, he still commutes an hour each way to the office by car from his old and boxy 1,000-square-foot house in the nearby city of Chiba, a densely populated,



Akihiro Yokoi, creator of the Tamagotchi electronic pet, at his office in Tokyo. "Pets are only cute 20 to 30 percent of the time," he says.

working-class industrial sprawl. And that home is filled with, not surprisingly, pets — a dog, three cats, two parrots and several beetles and other insects.

The conference room for entertaining guests is the very one in which the Tamagotchi idea came to life. Mr. Yokoi and his colleagues were discussing the idea and in 15 minutes one of his toy designers drew a sketch of a clumsy, bloblike pet in an eggshell that fit on top of a watch, which was the original setting for the toy.

For lack of a better name, they called it Tamagotchi, which combines the Japanese word for egg, *tamago*, with the Japanese version of the English word "watch."

When he first told his friends about the idea, most said it would not sell, for it was not really a game. Mr. Yokoi took the idea to his former company, Bandai, and approached some former colleagues who worked in the toy division.

Bandai conducted sample surveys

with pre-teenage girls, who have become the marketing pulse of the nation. They said they liked both the name and the somewhat shapeless sketch of the pet, and it quickly became a hit.

"In this industry, the difference between success and failure is as thin as a sheet of paper, and you can't really get it by aiming for it," Mr. Yokoi said. "I had a lot of luck."

"If you sell 100,000 to 200,000 toys, that's a moderate success," he said, describing the industry standards. "If you sell a million of the toys, it's a big hit. With the Tamagotchi, we've sold 10 million to 20 million in Japan alone."

Then a beep went off and Mr. Yokoi's assistant, Ruko Yamaki, pulled the company's next-generation pet out of her pocket. The Digital Monster needs to be fed and looked after, like the little chick, but it fights other animals.

"This is going to be the next Tamagotchi," she said.

Currency Manipulation Should Be Outlawed, Malaysia Leader Urges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia urged the world community Sunday to outlaw currency manipulation — but not speculation — following recent plunges in Southeast Asian currency values.

"The world does not benefit from currency manipulation," he said at the annual congress of the country's dominant ruling party.

"It is time that the international community stop it, make it illegal, so that countries like Malaysia and other emerging economies will be safe."

Deputy Prime Minister Kori Dabbarani of Thailand reportedly said Sunday that finance ministers from the Association of South East Asian Nations, or ASEAN, would take a common stand on regional currencies at the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Hong Kong this month.

The Bernama news agency said Mr. Korn disclosed the plan after meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim of Malaysia, who also is his country's finance minister.

"We will have our own meeting first in Bangkok and take a stand on the currency issue. We will decide on ASEAN's position," Mr. Korn was quoted as saying.

Thailand is to host a meeting of Asian and European finance ministers on Sept. 18 and 19 in Bangkok. The ministers will then fly to Hong Kong for the IMF-World Bank annual gathering, which brings together finance ministers and central-bank governors from around the world.

Mr. Mahathir's appeal also coincided with a call from a former Malaysian finance ministry official, Ramon Navararam, for the IMF to "accept responsibility to solve the problems of currency attacks" by using its reserves and special drawing rights to "monitor, alert and ward off" such problems.

The Malaysian currency, the ringgit, has tumbled as much as 20 percent over the past two months amid heavy selling of regional currencies after Thailand's decision in July to float the baht, which has declined even more steeply. The Indonesian and Philippine currencies also have been hit hard.

But Mr. Anwar said Sunday that the drop in the ringgit had not undermined the country's economic fundamentals, and that growth would still top 8 percent this year "even with the attack on our economy and the attack of conspirators from outside."

Malaysia's gross domestic product has expanded at an average of more than 8 percent for the past nine years, and the government has forecast the same pace of growth for 1997.

But economists have said that a slowdown is almost certain, especially after the sharp sell-off by foreign investors in the country's currency and stock mar-

kets since early July.

Mr. Mahathir met Saturday with foreign fund managers to try to ease some of their concerns. The prime minister declined to identify the managers, but he stressed that his meeting was with "serious investors" and not the alleged "manipulators" behind the recent turmoil. The prime minister has called the financier George Soros a "moron" and accused foreign speculators of being "wild beasts" and "racists" for dumping Malaysian shares and currency.

In calling Sunday for a ban on currency manipulation, he said other countries "should take into consideration the problems of poor countries like us. If one system is abused blatantly, it should be stopped legally."

"Malaysia believes world markets should be open to speculation but not manipulation," he said, adding that the latter "does not create jobs or create goods."

(AFP, Reuters)

Sime Darby Wary About Future Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Sime Darby Bhd., the biggest conglomerate in Malaysia, posted record profit for the year to June 30, but warned the feat would be difficult to repeat in the wake of Southeast Asia's currency and stock market turmoil.

"Given that most of our operations are in Malaysia and Southeast Asia, it'll be hard to achieve our growth rate," said Chief Executive Nik Mohamed Yaacob on Saturday. "We'll be working very hard. We don't want to be responsible for breaking our tenth year of record profits."

Sime posted a pretax profit of 1.68 billion ringgit (\$573.4 million) for the year, up 26 percent from a year ago.

Sime Darby said its sales grew 23 percent, to 13.2 billion ringgit, while earnings were lifted by its banking division, Sime Bank Bhd., which contributed 507.5 million ringgit to pretax profit.

The company, which has manufacturing, finance, plantation and other activities on five continents, said operating profit grew 25 percent, to 1.42 billion ringgit.

Mr. Nik Mohamed said two subsidiaries — the industrial equipment and auto firm Malaysia Holdings Bhd. and the tire manufacturer DMIB Bhd. — could be affected by the Malaysia currency's decline.

Malaysia's ringgit has fallen 18 percent against the dollar since July 10, dropping to a 26-year low last week.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

EU Calls on Rome to Open Italy's Cellular Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CERNOBBIO, Italy — The European Union's competition commissioner, Karel Van Miert, said Sunday the Italian government must react "immediately" to introduce more competition into the cellular phone market, or face unspecified EU sanctions.

"The conditions negotiated by the previous government have still not been delivered," he said. "Unless this is corrected immediately, we'll take action," he said at a business conference.

Mr. Van Miert said he would demand that Telecom Italia SpA speed up a refund of 60 billion lire (\$33.9 million) in excessive charges paid by Omnitel Italia Pronto SpA, a cellular phone company controlled by Olivetti SpA, for

connection to Italy's national telephone system, the Italian business daily *Il Sole/24 Ore* reported.

Telecom Italia, which controls Omnitel's only competitor, Telecom Italia Mobile SpA, will have to extend Omnitel's Global System for Mobile Communications, or GSM, band frequency and pay the cellular phone company interest on the late refund, the report said.

Mr. Van Miert said that time was running out for Italy to create the conditions for greater competition in fixed-line telephone services. "The goods have to be delivered by the end of the year," he said, when the telecommunications industry across the EU is due to be fully open to competition. If this does not happen, the EU will oppose any link-

up between Telecom Italia and a foreign company, such as AT&T Corp. Mr. Van Miert said, according to *Il Sole/24 Ore*.

Mannesmann AG of Germany and Olivetti joined forces Friday to challenge Telecom Italia's dominance of the Italian fixed-line telephone market. Mannesmann will buy in two stages a total 49.9 percent stake in OMTS, a new venture with Olivetti that includes the latter's mobile phone operator Omnitel Pronto Italia and the fixed-line venture Infostarda.

But Carlo De Benedetti, the former chairman of Olivetti, said the company was vulnerable to a hostile takeover because of the high value of its telecommunications assets and its low market capitalization.

"There are two scenarios for Olivetti.

It can remain a public company controlled by a group of important shareholders, or it can be taken over by a telecommunications group," he said. "If I were Mannesmann, I would have protected myself better at the holding company level."

Mr. De Benedetti, who owns up to 6 percent of Olivetti, said he was "very satisfied" with the Mannesmann agreement, which paves the way for Olivetti's transformation from a loss-making information technology company to a telecommunications provider. Mr. De Benedetti cut his Olivetti stake after he resigned last year when it became evident it would post its sixth consecutive annual loss.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Record Labels Put New Music on Sale on Net

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — In another example of the music industry's growing link with technology, Capitol Records on Monday will announce plans to sell a song directly to customers on-line before offering it in retail stores.

"We'll be selling Duran Duran's single 'Electric Barre' as a promotional effort to increase awareness of the upcoming album 'Medazzaland,'" said Robin Bechtel, senior director for new media at Capitol, which is owned by EMI Group PLC.

Capitol collaborated in the project with the Redwood City, California-based Liquid Audio Inc., which provides software for encryption, copyright and tracking of roy-

alties for on-line songs.

"We're talking with other labels, and we anticipate other labels will adopt the technology for Internet promotion and sales of singles," said Scott Burnett, vice president of marketing for Liquid Audio.

America Online Inc., the Internet access provider, is also teaming up with Liquid Audio to begin selling downloadable music next week through a Web site, the Los Angeles Times reported Saturday.

"Liquid Audio solved a lot of problems and turned the Web into a vital means of distribution by offering good sound quality while protecting intellectual property," Ms. Bechtel of Capitol said. Other labels, such as Sony

Music and Time Warner Inc.'s Warner Music, have launched on-line ventures where consumers can order albums to be shipped through the mail.

But Capitol is the first of the six major labels worldwide to sell a CD-quality single first on the Internet. Customers will pay a fee to digitally download the song on their computers.

Capitol will charge 99 cents for a download of the single and \$1.99 for an Internet-only version. The single will go on sale on-line Tuesday, a month before it hits retail stores.

Major labels have been hesitant to sell directly on the Internet for fear of alienating retailers.

"You have to be careful of protecting the retail relationship," one record company executive said.

But Capitol sees digital downloading as incremental to traditional retail.

"We don't see this as threatening, and we are working with retailers who are participating with this promotion," Ms. Bechtel said. She said Capitol would offer links to on-line retailers such as CDNow, N2K's Music Boulevard and Tower Records.

Many industry analysts said labels had been slow to jump on the bandwagon because the on-line market is negligible since most people prefer shopping for records at a store.

Also, customers need to have sound cards on their computers and the appropriate software.

"Right now, the on-line retailing business is a relative drop in the bucket," said Bruce Haring, author of "Off The Charts," a book about the music industry.

"But as soon as consumers

can easily download songs and enjoy them in a quality fidelity, we're going to see things change," Mr. Haring said.

Analysts estimate that the on-line music market could expand to about \$500 million a year in sales by 2000 from about \$47 million in 1997.

"It's a way to reach those consumers who don't have

CYBERSCAPE

time to get to the music store," Ms. Bechtel said.

Depending on a person's modem speed or bandwidth, an on-line customer could download the Duran Duran single, which is a little longer than three minutes, in any time between under a minute to up to 15 minutes, Ms. Bechtel said.

While Capitol is the first record label to sell a digital downloaded single, the on-line retailer N2K Music, which is based in New York, has been doing this since July. N2K also used Liquid Audio's technology.

Liquid Audio assigns a one-to-one relationship of the digital music file to the consumer. "We actually encrypt the digital file, which forbids the consumer to pirate or distribute the music," Mr. Burnett said.

Ms. Bechtel said Capitol planned to offer six more singles in the same way.

Screen for Cell Phone

A thimble-sized display screen planned for Motorola Inc.'s cellular phones takes downsizing to new heights, The Associated Press reported from Boston.

After 12 years and \$100 million in the making, CyberDisplay will enable callers to get a full page of electronic mail, or view a Web site, without lugging around a laptop computer.

Motorola plans to begin attaching the screen to phones, pagers and other products by late next year. It was developed by Kopin Corp.

Several analysts said the tiny screen's high quality, low cost and miserly power consumption could inspire inventors to use it for a wide range of other applications.

But, as with everything in the budding field of portable computing, it is unclear how many people will actually buy the "smart phones" — wireless phones that allow people to access address books, the Internet and other digital data.

The device, which looks like the viewfinder on a video camera, is built around a liquid crystal display screen slightly larger than a grain of rice — 0.28 inch (0.71 centimeter) in diameter.

Looking through the viewfinder from a few inches away, a user sees an image equivalent to one on a much larger screen. A full-page fax or e-mail message is readable, as is a graphics-rich Web site.

"It's not bad at all," said Diana Hwang, a senior industry analyst with International Data Corp. of Massachusetts, who has seen the display.

Someone can simultaneously talk on a phone attached to the device and read an incoming fax, she said.

Ms. Hwang said International Data projected strong growth in the demand for smart phones.

The estimated 577,000 smart phones sold around the world this year will grow to 8.8 million units in the year 2002, she said.

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WorldCom Set to Buy CompuServe

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — WorldCom Inc. is expected to buy CompuServe Corp., H&R Block Inc.'s online service, for almost \$1.2 billion in stock, according to people familiar with the transaction.

The transaction, which values CompuServe at about \$13 a share, was expected to be announced Monday. It would give WorldCom, the nation's fourth-largest long-distance telephone company, a bigger customer base for its eMachines Internet services unit. It also lets H&R Block exit a business that it has been trying to jettison for more than a year.

"That's great news," said Jeffrey

Kagan, a telecommunications analyst. "The huge base WorldCom has of small and medium businesses is perfect for CompuServe."

Officials of H&R Block, based in Kansas City, and Jackson, Mississippi-based WorldCom were not immediately available to comment. CompuServe officials said they were in "active discussions" to sell the Columbus, Ohio, company.

The sale is subject to approval by the companies' boards, which were scheduled to vote Sunday, the sources said.

On Friday, WorldCom shares fell 31.25 cents to \$31.50, CompuServe advanced 62.5 cents to \$13.50 and H&R Block declined 56.25 cents to \$40.1875.

When it sells CompuServe, H&R Block will concentrate on its main tax-preparation business, analysts said. It plans to expand its profitable services for higher-income customers, provide mortgages and increase its international business, they said.

WorldCom wants to buy CompuServe for its network of business customers, who generally pay higher fees than individuals, sources said.

When H&R Block first took CompuServe public in April 1996, it wagered on investors' fascination with Internet and online stocks. That gamble failed as lower-priced services offered by America Online Inc. and Microsoft Corp. stole customers.

A Fast Track Open to Everyone

Exchanges to Offer Futures and Options for the Small Investor

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The futures and options industry's biggest push ever to court stock investors is in full swing, as three exchanges here prepare to trade new contracts aimed at investors with stock portfolios as small as \$10,000.

But while these products and the marketing push behind them are certain to make such trading more accessible and attractive — one exchange is even offering practice trading sessions on the Internet for the nervous novice — many advisers have deep misgivings about their value for the average investor.

The new contracts are linked to the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index, long the most popular broad proxy for the American stock market, and to the Dow Jones index of 30 industrial stocks, the most widely followed stock barometer in the world. New products tied to the Dow Jones industrial and utilities indexes are also in the pipeline, although their starting dates have not been set.

First up is the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, which will begin trading a baby-sized version of its futures on the Standard & Poor's 500 on Tuesday. As with other futures, investors play

the popular S&P futures to get a broad exposure to the market without buying individual stocks or investing in mutual funds. They use these and other index futures, as well as index options, either as profit makers or as hedges for their other investments.

As of Friday, the huge run-up in the S&P since 1990 had sent the value of a current contract, or \$500 times the index, to \$464,525. As a result, the margin payment an investor must put

INVESTING

up as security — more than \$21,000 for a single contract to start and higher if the market begins to move against you — is out of reach for many individual investors.

The new S&P mini-future is just 50 times the value of the index, making its cost one-tenth that of the current futures contract.

To further encourage nonprofessional investors to trade the new E-mini, as the Mercantile Exchange contract is called, the exchange has signed an agreement with Auditrack Inc. to allow investors to sign up for simulated trading sessions on the Internet. The cost is just \$10 for access to the site.

Of course, big traders will still have access to technical analysis, auto-

mated trading programs, volume discounts and other advantages that might make small investors leery.

In addition, most futures and options expire in a matter of months, so that investing in them is like trying to time swings in the stock market itself, a strategy widely seen as foolhardy for the average investor.

Still, both tools can be used conservatively by investors who want insurance against short-term volatility without selling stocks. They also make it possible to speculate on the direction of the stock market without buying and selling index mutual funds.

In another innovation, the Chicago Board of Trade, the world's largest futures exchange, will begin trading a futures contract on Oct. 6 that will be based on the Dow Jones industrial average and will be equal to \$10 times the average's level. With the Dow closing Friday at 7,822.41, each of these futures contracts would be equal to a \$78,224.10 portfolio of the blue-chip index.

The real options action for small investors, though, will probably be across the street at the Chicago Board Options Exchange. The board, which is already the home of two options on the S&P 500, will introduce an option on the Dow Jones average on Oct. 6 that will cater to the average investor.

Apple to Keep and Expand Newton

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — In a reversal, Apple Computer Inc. has decided not to spin off its Newton division and will instead develop a general-purpose version of the company's eMate portable, which is now sold only to schools.

The move is one of several changes that Steve Jobs has made at Apple since taking over as the company's unofficial chief executive last month. Last week, Mr. Jobs announced that Apple would not expand its licenses with clone makers and that it was buying out the license of its largest competitor, Power Computing Corp.

Apple, based in Cupertino, California, had been planning to spin off the Newton handheld computer division and sell the eMate 300 under a licensing agreement with a newly independent Newton.

But Thursday, Apple decided to rein in the Newton team and create an Apple eMate division, several executives close to Apple said. The decision came during meeting at which Newton executives presented their business plan to Mr. Jobs, Apple's co-founder who is now a board member. The executives said Mr. Jobs rejected the New-

ton business plan and the company's charter to build the hand-held computers, which are known as personal digital assistants.

Apple executives refused to comment. "We cannot comment on rumors or speculation," said Katie Cotton, a spokeswoman for Apple.

Hand-held computers were part of the vision of Apple's former chief executive, John Sculley, for the future of computing. Mr. Sculley had backed the Newton idea, in which users wrote on a screen with a penlike device, after winning a corporate power struggle with Mr. Jobs in 1985. But the machines failed in the marketplace when they were introduced in 1993 because of faulty handwriting recognition capabilities.

Mr. Jobs went on to found Next Computer Inc., originally founded to develop educational computer systems, which was later sold to Apple.

He turned down the idea of building hand-held computers soon after leaving Apple, even after a small group of the company's leading Macintosh software designers approached him with the idea. Members of that group went on to develop the General Magic and the Newton computers.

The eMate, however, was

the first Newton to come with a full keyboard in addition to the penlike stylus. The \$700 computer was designed specifically for the education market. The lightweight computer is radically styled with a carrying handle. The computer has won several industrial design awards but has not been available for retail purchase.

When they announced the eMate earlier this year, Apple executives hinted that there

might be future versions of the product for broader markets as well as versions with color displays. The current version has a black-and-white display.

Since returning to Apple as a board member last month and informally assuming control of the company while it searches for a chief executive, Mr. Jobs has begun to reshape the computer maker's product strategy.

summary of the financial year 1996

the Generali Group strengthens its position worldwide
US\$ 22,820 million of premiums, US\$ 940 million profit

Group Business

In 1996, Assicurazioni Generali continued its policy of expanding the breadth of its operations in various primary markets. The acquisition of Group Prime, and their widespread network of producers specializing in financial and retirement product distribution, has established a substantial presence in the Italian financial services market. Integrated management of customer insurance and financial needs was further enhanced by directly establishing sophisticated online communications between the Group's Italian sales offices and its computer network. New joint marketing agreements have been entered into with certain financial institutions which, in addition to the existing agreements with primary banks, substantially expand the distribution capacity of the Company and the Group.

In France, a subsidiary company has sold its stake in AXA, which no longer held any strategic interest, thus obtaining a strong surplus value and an elevated liquidity which will be used for international expansion of the Group. In the French market, the structural reorganization of the different companies has continued and a decision has been made to merge France LARD into Concorde.

An important acquisition was completed at the beginning of the year in Israel, when the market leader Migdal, which in turn controls four other insurance Companies, joined the Generali Group.

In Austria, due to the impossibility of participating in the privatization of Creditanstalt, EA-Generali arranged for the sale of the Group's products through three major regional banks. Another undertaking initiated in the insurance banking field occurred in Brazil with Banco Sudameris, with the establishment of a company to operate in the life and pension field through the Bank's branches.

The expansion of the Parent Company and the Group has continued in those areas offering the best prospects for growth. Two new companies were added to the Group's existing presence in Middle and Eastern European Countries, one during 1996 in Slovenia and the other during the first months of the year in the Slovak Republic. In the Far East, a representative office has been opened in Peking, a preliminary step to obtain the authorization for insurance activity in China.

Parent Company Results

The Annual Meeting of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., leader of the Generali Group, held in Trieste on June 28th, approved the 1996 financial statement, which showed a net profit of US\$ 339.5 million (304.6 million in 1995), with a dividend of 375 lire (US\$.25) per share (+10% considering the stock dividend in 1996); the dividend, before taxes, is 585.9 lire (US\$.32). Pursuing the traditional strategy for the consolidation of assets, Shareholders approved to appropriate US\$ 105 million, taken from the profit, to the extraordinary reserve. The Board of Directors, which met after the Annual Meeting, confirmed as Chairman Mr. Antoine Bernheim, Vice Chairman and Managing Director Mr. Gianfranco Gutty and Vice Chairman Mr. Francesco Cingano.

The Generali Group operates in Italy and also in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jersey, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States, Virgin Islands.

Central Head Office in Trieste (Italy)

The Generali Group also operates in the United States through: Assicurazioni Generali U.S. Branch, BMA-Business Men's Assurance Company of America and Jones & Babson Inc.

Generali Group in figures

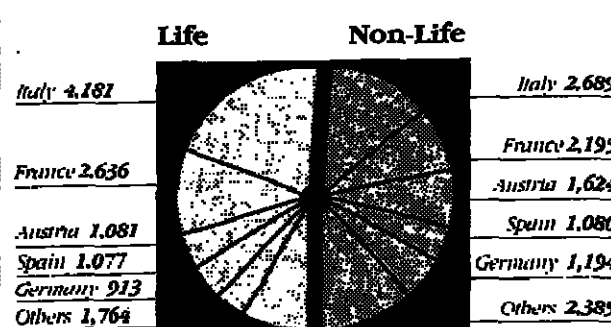
101	insurance companies operating in 50 Countries
61	Consolidated financial, real estate and agricultural companies
126	various non consolidated subsidiary companies
US\$ 22,820	million of premiums (+10.7% on 1995)
US\$ 73,400	million of provisions for insurance liabilities
US\$ 79,515	million investments
US\$ 940	million consolidated profit
40,000	insurance experts working for customers

Profit growth



The result of the consolidated balance sheet reflects the gain on the sale of the AXA shares, without considering such effect, the profit would be in the order of US\$ 522 million with an increase of 14.3%.

Consolidated premiums distribution



All figures have been converted at the rate of exchange of Lire 1,530.57 to the US\$

SHORT COVER

Air France Chief to Be Named Soon

PARIS (Bloomberg) — The French prime minister's office plans to name the new chief executive of Air France in the next few days after Christian Blanc's decision last week to leave the post by October, a government spokesman said Sunday.

Mr. Blanc resigned after the government said it would not privatize the airline.

The spokesman said no final decision on a successor has been reached.

TRW to Build Satellite System

REDONDO BEACH, California (Bloomberg) — TRW Inc. plans to build a \$3.4 billion global satellite system capable of transmitting and receiving digital data 100,000 times faster than today's personal-computer modems.

The network, which will be made up of 19 satellites, will be used for broadband data transport, multimedia services and private networks. Telephone companies and multinational corporations are expected to be the biggest customers, TRW said.

Machine Tool Demand Declines

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. machine tool demand fell in July from the previous month but was higher from a year earlier, two industry groups said in a joint report Sunday.

The American Machine Tool Distributors' Association and the Association for Manufacturing Technology said July machine tool demand fell 13.4 percent to \$666 million from a revised \$769 million in June.

The July result was up 4.5 percent from \$637 million a year earlier and for the first seven months of this year, machine tool demand was estimated at \$4.93 billion, up 15.9 percent.

Computer-Chip Sales Climb 13%

SAN JOSE, California (Reuters) — Worldwide sales of computer chips jumped 13 percent in July on strong shipments in the United States, the Semiconductor Industry Association has said.

The industry's biggest trade group said sales rose to \$11.61 billion in July from \$10.24 billion a year earlier. Sales in the Americas in July surged 19.4 percent to \$3.85 billion from \$3.22 billion. In the Asian-Pacific market, sales rose 16 percent to \$2.18 billion, while European sales rose 12 percent to \$2.04 billion.

Israel Sells 43% of Bank Hapoalim

TEL AVIV (Bloomberg) — A group led by Ted Arison has won a auction to buy a controlling stake in Bank Hapoalim Ltd. of Israel from the government for \$1.37 billion.

Shlomo Nehama, who oversees the executive's holdings in Israel, said Sunday that the Arison group paid a "good price" for its 43 percent stake and that the group sees the purchase as a "long-term" investment. The Arison group also has an option on an additional 21.5 percent.

For the Record

• Cowles Media Co., which publishes the Star Tribune, Minnesota's largest newspaper, as well as magazines and books, has said it is reviewing "strategic alternatives," including a possible sale of the company. (AP)

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THE INTERACTIVE INDUSTRY

WHERE TELECOMS, COMPUTERS AND MEDIA MEET

Digitalization and globalization are bringing about a "new, networked society" and a market worth \$9 trillion.



Telecommunications, computer and media companies are crossing over into each other's markets and forming a single multibillion-dollar industry. This emerging "interactive industry" is having, and will continue to have, an increasing, fundamental impact on our business and personal lives.

75 million new phone lines
Some idea of the scale of this new industry can be gleaned from the fact that the World Trade Organization reckons that the global market for telecommunications equipment and services alone stands at around \$800 billion. And telecommunications infrastructure is being rolled out faster than ever before. Developing countries, particularly in Asia and Latin

America, are deploying state-of-the-art technologies to install millions of new lines each year.

In developed economies whose markets are being opened up to new service providers, alternative infrastructure is being put in place to compete with and supplement existing networks.

According to the BT/MCI Global Telecommunications Report, published in the fall of 1996, 75 million new phone lines were installed worldwide in the previous 12 months.

Michael Dertouzos, director of the Library for Computer Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says, "I believe we are heading for about half a billion to 1 billion interconnected computers by 2007. All these computers

and their people will be doing three things: They will be buying, selling and freely exchanging information."

He states that about half of any industrial economy is generated by office workers. This, plus the "new networked society," he says, will amount to a market worth around \$9 trillion.

Digitalization

There are two main drivers for this convergence.

The first is digitalization. In the words of the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) secretary-general, Tekka Tarjanne, "Digitalization has literally revolutionized the whole transmission and switching chain by standardizing the once different analog signals into individually indistinguishable bits and bytes. For

the first time, telecom and computer engineers are working on identical signals, which can only be differentiated by their content."

He adds, "Few could have realized the knock-on effects [of digitalization] for the computing and audiovisual industries."

Globalization

The second driver is the globalization of industry.

According to predictions made by Coopers & Lybrand, 61 percent of companies in the Americas will have overseas manufacturing operations by 2001, rising from the current 30 percent. For companies in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, the percentage will rise from 53 percent to 57 percent in the

a reaction against bold diversification moves in the shape of telcos buying out cable companies, which was all the rage three or four years ago.

He points to the fiasco surrounding the proposed merger of U.S. telco Bell Atlantic (now in the throes of merging with neighbor Nynex) and cable giant TCI in 1994 and suggests that US West isn't sure what to do with its 20 percent holding in Time Warner Media, especially since Time Warner's purchase of CNN.

Ally or acquire?
Mr. Kelly thinks that in the future, telecommunications companies and entertainment providers are likely to work through alliances rather than acquisition, especially since the U.S. Telecommunications Act of February 1996, which allows cable companies to enter the telephone market and vice versa.

Telecom companies have become far more cautious about buying companies in the IT sector, having suffered burnt fingers on a number of occasions.

Some of the most notable disasters include IBM's acquisition of switchmaker Rolm, AT&T's purchase of NCR and the merger of former U.K. computer manufacturer ICL with its compatriot telephone-equipment maker STC (now part of Nortel).

Mr. Kelly says, "They have learned that computer-company culture is very different from that of telcos, which is very different from that of television firms."

The Web and TV

"The newest area of convergence is most promising, between television and the Internet," he adds.

"WebTV's technology allows you to use the TV as normal or to browse the Internet, while CNET offers a Web site that looks like a TV channel. CNET originally produced a television channel about computers for cable television, and they've transferred this to the Web." This potentially brings the best of all three worlds together.

Ultimately, the Internet—the global mesh of computer networks—will have to find a way of financing itself. Mr. Kelly concludes, "Being funded by advertising on Web sites is a far more logical model for the Internet than that of telco pricing, which charges for usage based on miles, minutes and megabytes."

Annie Turner

THE WEB AND INTRANETS: WHAT'S IN IT FOR BUSINESS?

Beyond the basic billboard Web site, interactive networks can extend reach, facilitate internal communications and reduce time-to-market and costs.

Some businesses may think that the jury is still out on Web-based commerce, but the verdict was actually reached millions of dollars ago: Electronic commerce is here to stay.

The term "electronic commerce" may itself be misleading. The European Information Technology Observatory, a comprehensive yearbook of data on world information and communications technologies, defines electronic commerce as "the carrying out of business activities that lead to an exchange of value across telecommunications networks."

Andersen Consulting, an international management and technology consultancy, estimates that the business-to-business segment of electronic commerce today is worth about \$500 million worldwide.

A Georgia Institute of Technology study predicts up to \$160 billion in electronic commerce by the end of the decade. IBM projects that the growing demand for electronic commerce applications will add \$266 billion to global expenditures for information technology (IT) in the same time frame.

Electronic commerce is therefore much more than electronic brochures or catalogues. A business site on the World Wide Web—the most obvious representation—does serve this purpose, but it can be used to target, educate and involve

visitors as well as inform them. No wonder that almost all U.S. Fortune 500 companies have a presence on the Web, and 90 percent of the world's largest companies will have one by the end of this year.

In 1996, the Web's annual growth rate was 341,000 percent. It is doubling in size about every two months (exact figures vary by source), and commercial subscriptions for domain names (Internet addresses) are growing by more than 100 percent annually.

How to design a site

The increase in sites and traffic has focused attention on the development of effective Web sites in the commercial arena now known as marketplace.

Forrester Research, an information-technology consultancy, suggests in a 1997 report that rich, dynamic content attracts visitors, but that site developers need to keep in mind language, legalities, culture and technical considerations and to periodically update material to ensure repeat visits.

The visitor or user for whom the site is intended should be the major consideration, however. Web sites for business-to-business commerce look and feel different from those geared to final consumers.

A 1997 report from the Gartner Group, an IT research and consultancy group, notes that the challenge for enterprises in

coming years will be "to develop an organization, a business model, a set of processes and an e-commerce infrastructure capable of supporting these vastly different styles of e-commerce."

Marketspace is certainly big enough to accommodate a range of styles. A casual Web check recently turned up Edvent II, listing more than 125,000 seminars, workshops, training programs and meetings, run by more than 5,800 organizations. Inventory Locator Service Inc. offers 16 million airline parts on line and processes over 45,000 part-number inquiries per day from its worldwide customer base. Commerce Business Daily OnLine reports on more than 200,000 upcoming government procurement offerings worth more than \$400 billion.

Business models

Three types of interactive-Web-site business models are emerging, says Forrester Research in a 1997 study of financial services on the Web.

A basic site retains existing customers by providing information and basic transactions. Forrester estimates first-year start-up and operating costs at \$5 million. Most home-banking sites fall into this category.

A basic transaction site already represents a big jump over the testing-the-water sites, which are little more than electronic billboards and cost half a million dollars or less.

A sales site, aimed at attracting new customers, has a higher level of transactions, and the cost is correspondingly higher—more than \$17 million. Forrester names discount broker Charles Schwab as an example.

An advisory site is targeted to high-income customers and prospects, luring them with personal interaction like chat opportunities and data conferencing. Forrester estimates its cost at \$23 million in the first year and notes that no firm currently offers this capability.

Beyond Web sites themselves, the interactive capabilities inherent in both the Internet and business intranets (the private networks set up within enterprises) can expand the reach of a business, facilitate communications within an

Andersen Consulting estimates that the business-to-business segment of electronic commerce today is worth about \$500 million worldwide. A Georgia Institute of Technology study predicts up to \$160 billion in electronic commerce by the end of the decade.

organization, reduce the time-to-market of a new product or service and reduce costs. The networks are both marketing tools and marketing channels, for business-to-business interchange as well as business-to-consumer interactivity.

Business-to-business commerce

The oldest example of business-to-business e-commerce is EDI (Electronic Data Interchange), which has been in use for over two decades. Technological advances and the Internet are transforming this vehicle for message exchange into a fully integrated supply-chain process, facilitating the creation of "the extended enterprise."

Texas Instruments, a major supplier of semiconductor products, has a long tradition of EDI applications. "Today we are using EDI to make just-in-time delivery a reality for our major customers around the globe," says Nicolas de Lombard, customer satisfaction center manager for TI in Europe.

Until recently, more than two-thirds of all TI's business documents were paper-based, with inevitable human errors. Now well over half of all order items from European customers are processed electronically. The former flow of paperwork is eliminated because the classic "order" as such has ceased to exist; the order has become an intrinsic part of the EDI information flow.

The advantages for TI's customers? Inventory costs are reduced, lead time is shortened, errors minimized and rush shipments accelerated.

Intranet savings

British Telecom set up its own intranet two years ago, investing £10 million (\$16 million). The company calculates its 1996 savings at £863 million, 10 times its original estimate. Return over two years is more than 1,500 percent, with more efficient use of managerial resources and faster response times to customers.

Savings on costs and speedier processes are additional benefits. Texas Instruments saves about \$1 million per month in paper, printing and distribution costs by publishing its technical and support documents on the Internet. Andersen Consulting estimates that direct marketing channels can potentially reduce a manufacturer's investment by 40 percent to 65 percent.

In the longer term, disintermediation, or elimination of the middleman from the distribution chain, may have a significant impact on a wide range of industries, including computers and software, publishing, finance, travel, advertising and consumer products.

Even a conservative source like the European Information Technology Observatory predicts that "e-commerce will change the nature of business itself." Companies that dismiss it as the techno flavor of the month do so at their own peril.

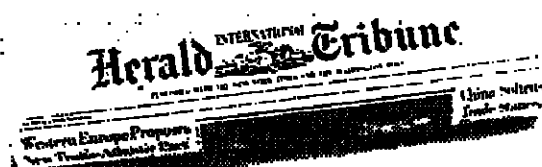
Claudia Flisi

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THE INTERACTIVE INDUSTRY

PUSHING PERSONALIZED CONTENT ON THE WEB

Recent technology directs content to users without them having to seek it actively.

Doctor Doolittle's "Push-me-pull-you" has come to life... on the Web. The fictional creature with heads in front and back so it could move in either direction has its Internet equivalent in software that makes content as "pushable" to Web users as it has heretofore been "pullable" by them.

Currently, most of the 46-50 million people (the Gartner Group's estimate) who use the Web "pull" the information or services they want by typing in an address or requesting a topic from an Internet search engine.

More like TV

But as more and more people go on-line in the next few years (Gartner predicts up to 140 million within three years), this expanded audience is expected to behave more and more like the television audience of today, which is receptive to information that is "pushed" to them without any effort on their part.

At the same time, advertisers will become even more interested than they are now in this affluent target group of Internet users and will be using all the technology at their disposal to reach them. Advertisers view "push" features as manna from heaven.

How do they work? The user writes a profile of his or

her interests and then the information, tailored to the user, is delivered onto the screen as a screen saver, pop-up box, "wallpaper" (the desktop showing behind open windows), banner or ticker tape (similar to what stockbrokers see today).

Stockbrokers and others in the financial industry are among the most likely customers for push technology in its first generation. Andrew Cruse, European software analyst for Datapro Information Service, a Gartner Group company, names brokers, agents and salespeople paid on commission as the best prospects.

Companies first

Push will arrive in the home in the second generation, he believes. For now, the sales are mainly business-to-business and located in the United States. Push isn't yet practical as a personal information service in Europe, he explains, "because you need continuous linkup to take advantage of it, and phone costs in Europe preclude that." He estimates that 99 percent of push business to date is done in the United States. "I'd guess 90 percent of that is business-to-business rather than to individuals."

Corporations buy push products from market pacesetters like PointCast, Wayfarer, Marimba and Back-

Web to increase the productivity of their knowledge workers. Network managers can distribute customized data from news services or their own databases and send messages or multimedia files to individuals or groups of users. Users can receive marketing data on their own products and those of their competitors. Personnel announcements, open positions within the organization, timetables or meeting schedules can be distributed quickly and easily. Some products have automatic-response messages that can be compiled, eliminating follow-up phone calls or multiple e-mail messages.

Last March, Ford Motor Co. launched a push-based information delivery service to its 15,000 dealers. A Forrester Research report that month said approvingly, "If you have to educate a field

sales force or support an extended distribution network, consider push technology. Push is proactive content distribution coupled with dynamic presentation — with minimal user/client intervention."

Distributing software

Another application for the corporate environment is updating software. On Aug. 14, Microsoft Corp. and Marimba Inc. agreed to work on a technology that will make it easier for large organizations to push new software updates onto their corporate networks. The new standard, called Open Software Description, will enable a company's PCs to automatically update basic software programs like word processors and Internet browsers.

However attractive the corporate market, push tech-

nology to the consumer market is what really has information purveyors salivating. Last year, advertising revenues on the Web totaled \$266 million, according to Openmarket, a technology company.

Web-banner advertising alone will be worth over \$2 billion in the year 2000, claims Datamonitor, an industry research group. The four current leading navigation service networks (Yahoo!, Lycos, Excite and InfoSeek) will have 21 percent of revenues in that year, although their relative share of market will have declined.

Will push technology take a significant portion of the rest? "It's hard to say at this point," admits Datapro's Mr. Cruse, echoing Doctor Doolittle's uncertainty about where the Push-me-pull-you was actually heading.

C.F.



ALLIANCES CHASE THE BUSINESS OF BIG GLOBAL FIRMS

The major telecom companies are teaming up.

The teaming up of the world's most powerful telecom operators to form so-called global alliances has generated much interest. Why are they doing it and what do they hope to achieve? In part, it is a defensive action to protect them against new competitors in their own, liberalized back yards and also a way of cashing in on the fastest-growing segment of the telecoms market, multinational corporations.

According to Salomon Brothers' equity research team, "Large carriers [are seeking] to establish global asset bases in order to service the top 5,000 multinational customers. We estimate that these customers account for perhaps 15 percent of global telecom revenues and a much higher percentage of global profits [for carriers]."

Integrated services worldwide

The premise is that multinationals want integrated, desktop-to-desktop services, including voice, video links and data to support the increasing globalization of their business. Data transmission is growing at 20 percent a year, while international voice transmission is increasing at 8 percent annually.

Data's growth is largely driven by corporate intranets — company-wide communications based on Internet-type technologies, including browsers and Web sites — plus access to the Internet itself.

Concert, the joint operating company of British Telecom (BT) and MCI, has access to an additional 24 telecoms ventures through its parents' activities. These will be consolidated when the proposed merger of BT and MCI — also to be called Concert — goes through later this year.

The merger has had a tortuous passage and looked as if it would flounder when MCI figures released in the summer revealed that its entry into the local market in the United States was proving more costly than expected. The fact that this was news to BT did little to instill shareholder confidence in the merger.

BT has now renegotiated the price it will pay for the outstanding 80 percent of MCI (it already owns 20 percent) to \$19 billion, a discount of 22 percent on the original offer. But it has provided, as far as it can, guarantees that the merger will go through, removing the "material adverse change" clause that was in the original deal and promising \$750 million in compensation to MCI shareholders if BT shareholders scupper the deal at the extraordinary meeting to be held in November or December.

Global One is made up of the national operators of France and Germany — France Telecom and Deutsche Telekom — and U.S. international carrier Sprint.

Unisource members are the national operators of Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands; its fourth member, Telefonica, recently dumped it in favor of Concert. Unisource is affiliated with the AT&T-instigated WorldPartners organization, whose 11 partners include KDD of Japan and Singapore Telecom.

So far, investment is outstripping income for all three, and each of them lacks convincing coverage in the Far East.

The alliances claim that big multinational companies want to deal with a single supplier for all services and have consolidated billing and support, but some influential user groups disagree. The International Telecommunications Users Group and European Virtual Private Network Users Association say their members want to select different carriers for different services and need links between the services.

Nick White, head of technology and telecommunications worldwide for Unilever, says, "No one can offer the best deal everywhere in the world. Users want an integrated service that is not possible at the moment using more than one supplier."

The answer is yes.

What's the question?

Let's talk. BT's proposed merger with MCI will create Concert plc, the first communications company for the world. And the most positive.

Will we operate a truly global network, servicing 43 million customers worldwide? Yes.

Will we provide tailor-made solutions to individual companies' requirements? Yes, yes.

Will we offer 24 hour multilingual customer service? Oui, ja, si.

At BT, there's no such word as no.

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"THE INTERACTIVE INDUSTRY"
was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department
of the International Herald Tribune.
WRITERS: Claudia Flisi in France
and Annie Turner in Great Britain.
ILLUSTRATIONS: Karen A. Sheckler-Wilson
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SPONSORED SECTION

THE INTERACTIVE INDUSTRY

A BOON TO THE THIRD WORLD: TELEMEDICINE

Problems due to poor infrastructure are alleviated.

Telemedicine, or the provision of medical services and health care via telecommunications-based systems, holds great promise for developing regions, where much basic infrastructure is lacking.

The potential was illustrated when a patient in a remote Zimbabwe hospital was featured at Telecom 95, the high-powered quadrennial telecommunications gathering in Geneva. In his keynote address, Andrew Grove, president of Intel, included a live demonstration of two doctors in Johannesburg and Zimbabwe discussing a patient, examining relevant X-ray and EKG results as well as medical records. South Africa was selected as the venue partly because it is a developing country, and because the hospital link being demonstrated really exists.

The range of such services may include dramatic "dial-up" medical consultations such as those demonstrated by Mr. Grove, or more mundane but equally valuable ventures such as pathology diagnosis, education and emergency services.

Two years later, from June 30 to July 4, 1997, in Estoril, Portugal, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) sponsored the first World Telemedicine Symposium for developing countries. Attending were 178 delegates from 51 countries and four international organizations, representing 18 industrialized nations and 35 developing countries.

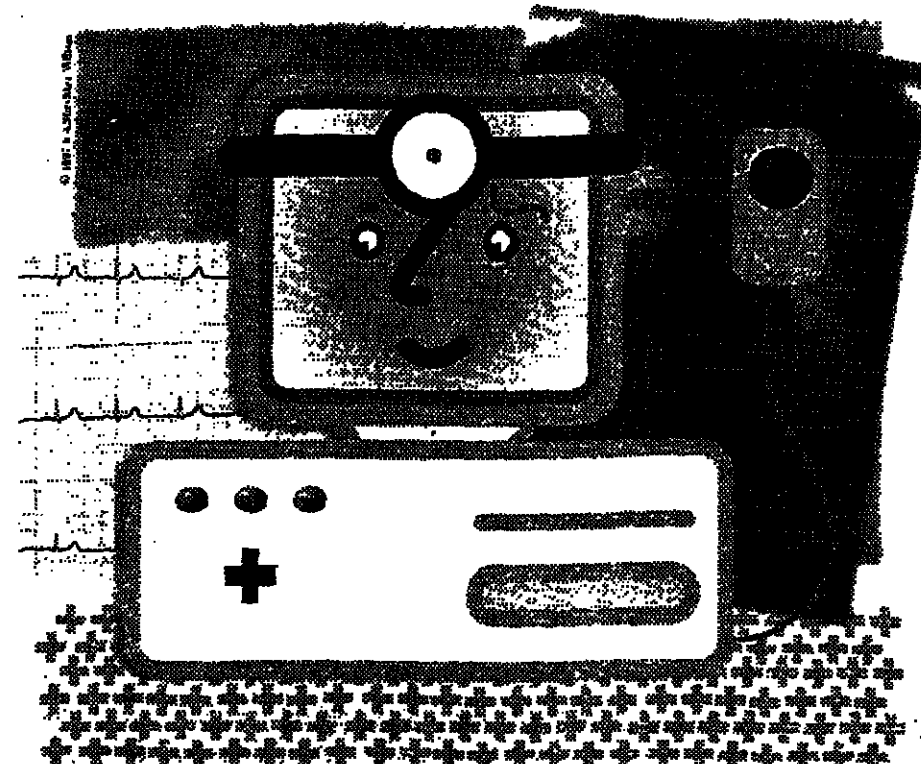
Guy Rossignol, who is in charge of information systems for hospitals in the French Ministry of Health and attended the Symposium as a session leader, reports:

"It was a great success. We were especially pleased at the number of participants from developing countries." Most delegations consisted of a doctor representing the health ministry and an engineer representing the telecommunications sector.

Start with small trials
In its recommendations at the close of the symposium, the ITU advocated a testing of the teledicine waters with small pilots rather than sweeping projects so that everyone, doctors and engineers alike, can get a better feel for the potential in this new arena. "Trials are needed to evaluate the most effective ways of delivering teledicine services in the developing world, as well as to evaluate which services and technologies would be most appropriate," says Amhed Laouane, director of the ITU's Telecommunications Development Board.

The ITU is promoting collaboration with the World Health Organization, national ministries of health and telecommunications, telecommunications operators and teledicine experts, suppliers and service providers.

The European Commission is also exploring the application of teledicine in its member states through its Health Care Telematics initiative. Jean-Claude Healy of the commission's section on Telecommunications, Information Market and Exploitation of Research says that a call for proposals elicited 800 replies, of which 120 have been funded. "We are stressing practical applications, not basic research," he emphasizes, "with projects that are



user-oriented, taking into account the needs of doctors, health care managers and patients."

From the private sector, the Midjan Group was formed in 1996 to promote information technology and telecommunications for health care, health prevention and the training of health professionals. It is an ad hoc association of 30 European commercial, governmental, industrial and academic organizations whose expertise covers both telecommunications and health care.

Mr. Rossignol of the French Ministry of Health is also chairman of Midjan. The first activities of the group, he says, have been to raise the level of awareness of national authorities in the developing world and the telecommunications industry at a number of international conferences.

As an example, a teledicine session was held in Beirut during the Arab States Regional Conference on Telecommunications in November 1996, showing cardiac surgery remotely assisted by cardiologists in Toulouse. Other demonstrations were pro-

duced in Abidjan, Ivory Coast (sessions with Milan and Toulouse, May 1996); Midrand, South Africa (sessions with the French overseas department of Réunion and Toulouse, May 1996); Brazil (July 1996); and Estoril, Portugal (July 1997).

The second phase started during the World Teledicine Symposium held in Estoril. Founding members of the Midjan Group decided to form a nonprofit association under French law, open to participants from European Union states, European Free Trade Area countries, Switzerland and Malta, as well as observers from other countries.

Members of the Midjan Group are involved in concrete applications that show evidence of telecommunications and information-technology advantages for health care delivery, public health organizations and the training of health professionals.

One major milestone of the work plan will be the World Telecommunication Development Conference, to be held in Malta from March 23 to April 1, 1998. The conference is expected to attract about 1,200

senior telecommunications officials from government and industry. It will be followed later next year by a second World Teledicine Symposium in Buenos Aires. Applications for teledicine will also be shown at the ITU's Telecom Interactive 97 exhibition, which begins today in Geneva.

The promise held by teledicine was summed up by one participant at the Portuguese meeting, who observed that 10 communicable diseases are responsible for 80 percent of the health care problems in developing countries. "It would be useful to focus on how teledicine and the ITU could contribute to efforts to control those diseases," the symposium report noted.

C.F.

WHERE IS TV'S KILLER AP?

People want video-on-demand, but they are not willing to pay for it.

Interactive television has been promised for a long time, but has yet to arrive. There are multiple reasons for the delay, one of them being that the so-called killer application has proved elusive.

Service providers thought that video-on-demand — which allows users to choose a movie at any time and watch it — would bring in the lion's share of the revenue, enabling them to expand into other services.

In 1995, more than 50 video-on-demand (VOD) trials were taking place around the world. VOD promised to usher in other interactive television services, including games, banking and personal finance, shopping, gambling and education services. Our metamorphosis from couch potatoes to active, intelligent viewers of material of our choice seemed just a step away. So what went wrong?

It's the content, not the technology

John Matthews, principal consultant with London-based consultancy Ovum, says, "The failure of VOD wasn't really down to technical problems, although there were some limitations, but to customers' reluctance to pay for the content. Customers will pay to watch live sports or first-run movies, but not for movies that have been released for some time."

He adds, "As yet, no one has had the courage to lay out enough cash on content to attract paying customers, because they are not at all sure they would recoup their investment."

No wonder would-be service providers are hesitant. A multimedia poll carried out by MCI in 1995 found that three-quarters of those surveyed said they wanted access to libraries and educational programs most, and would also like video-on-demand, travel-reservation services and videophones.

Experience showed this was not the case. An AT&T interactive trial found that the most popular channels they offered provided entertainment, not information.

An AT&T spokesperson commented at the time, "We'd listen to people talking about

how they had used the service for news and information, but their records showed that they'd spent most of their time playing games." People may claim they want educational and information services, but in fact they are more willing to pay for entertainment.

Nevertheless, they are not willing to pay enough or use the service enough to make it viable, as service providers can't charge much more than it would cost a viewer to rent the movie from their local store.

Where do we go from here? The answer seems to be near video-on-demand, in which the films begin every 10 or 15 minutes, so viewers never have long to wait. It could be provided cheaply by satellite and cable companies on existing spare capacity.

Niche applications

The International Telecommunication Union's World Development Report suggests that niche applications will develop first, for entertainment in aircraft and hotels, for example, or in schools, universities and other educational establishments to extend the range of materials available to students at a time that suits them. VOD could also be used in museums and art galleries, theme parks and bars.

Web TV

The ITU's Tim Kelly thinks the synthesis of TV and the Internet has tremendous implications for redefining the meaning of interactive TV.

Ovum's Mr. Matthews takes the argument one stage further. He says, "The future of interactive TV will be primarily entertainment-oriented, but the combination of the set-top box and remote control device will allow the viewer to move seamlessly between ordinary broadcast TV channels, pay-per-view TV, Web surfing, and home shopping and other personal services."

Given the number of disparate technologies and providers involved to achieve this level of integration, it looks as if interactive TV could still be some time away, despite the progress of the interactive industry. A.T.

THE NEXT CHALLENGE: FASTER ACCESS

The bottleneck in the interactive-communications infrastructure is the "last mile" to homes and offices.

The tremendous growth in the interactive industry has left the underlying infrastructure struggling to keep up. The problem does not lie so much with the long-distance links as with the "last mile" from the local telephone exchange to the home or office.

In the developed world, the vast investments made in the 1980s by telephone companies have really paid off: they collectively spent many millions on digital switches and fiber optic cable in their trunk networks.

An unprecedented number of international links are being put in place at the moment, and the imminent widespread deployment of Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) by telecommunications companies will enable them to exploit infrastructure more fully. Meanwhile, in the last mile, comparatively little progress has been made, and downloading anything beyond simple text and graphics usually means a long and frustrating wait.

The access hurdle must be cleared if the interactive industry is to forge ahead. In the foreseeable future, taking fiber optics to homes and offices is not economically vi-

able: it will take many years to replace the estimated \$1 trillion worth of ordinary copper telephone wire in the world's access networks.

Phone-line technologies

In the face of such odds, telcos have looked to other technologies. Integrated Service Digital Network (ISDN) is a means of providing a digital subscriber line that offers two channels, each of 64 kilobits per second. These can be aggregated to accommodate traffic, such as video, that is bandwidth-hungry. ISDN is being widely implemented by operators, but it is expensive to deploy and, until recently, equipment that could use it was prohibitively expensive. There are also questions now whether even 128 kbit/s is adequate, given applications that are demanding ever-greater line capacity.

Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL), developed and supplied by firms such as Alcatel, Amati, Globespan, Netspeed, Orkit and Westell, is another approach to using the existing plant in the ground while radically increasing capacity and improving performance. With ADSL, line capacity into the home computer is much

greater than that of the so-called return channel, by which users submit their orders for pizza or a movie or requests for information.

Tim Kelly of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) says, "The various Digital Subscriber Line (xDSL) technologies certainly have a future, but we need to think about it being rolled out in the same way as ISDN. ISDN was defined in the 1970s and is only now being widely deployed. Big-scale implementations within public networks are bound to be slow because of the scale and complexity involved."

He adds, "It is not possible for telcos to replace existing access lines much faster than around 7 percent annually." Paula Uselis, a consultant for xDSL specialist Westell International, based in Chicago, says industry consensus reckons there will be about 200,000 lines using ADSL in 1998, but this will rise to around a million by 2001. In short, this is a promising technology, but not a quick-fix solution.

Satellites

Another solution that has been touted as the answer to access-network bottlenecks

is the galaxy of new technology — including Low Earth Orbit (LEO) — satellite networks that are due to be launched in the next few years. They include Teledesic (brainchild of billionaires Craig McCaw and Bill Gates), Odyssey, Iridium, ICO, Globalstar and Astra. It has been suggested that they could provide high-speed Internet and other links.

John Matthews, principal consultant with London-based Ovum, is skeptical. He comments, "Leos could be used to provide broadband services to the home, but it will be at least five years before such services could be offered. To begin with, only ordinary narrowband will be available — the same as offered by the phone network now. In addition, anything could happen. It is by no means certain that Teledesic — or any of the others — will go ahead, even."

Cable

Market analysts Salomon Brothers favor another solution — the use of cable television networks for two-way, multimedia traffic. Britain blazed the trail in allowing the cable companies to deliver telephony as well as entertainment. In a report published in June concerning British cable operator Cable & Wireless Communications, Salomon Brothers' analysts wrote, "Our assertion [is] that a cable network is able to provide multichannel TV and telephony with a significant competitive advantage against other providers of these services. This is possible due to its unique ability to bundle both products across one network."

There is no doubt that cable is already playing and will play an increasingly significant role in supporting interactive services in the access network, but it is not a panacea. Many countries do not have a highly developed cable network, and countries like the United States and Belgium that have them do not necessarily gain an advantage because the networks are based on much older technologies that cannot easily be upgraded.

Increasing capacity in the access network will be a gradual process using a patchwork of technologies, but there is no doubt that the access network is the next big challenge. It is the key to the interactive industry and to the success of players in that industry. A.T.

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- Accounting rates and alternative calling procedures (callback, internet telephony, voice over data networks)
- Electronic commerce
- New telecom players
- Implications of the WTO agreement on basic telecommunications
- Results of the World Telecommunication Policy Forum on Trade in Telecommunications
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H47M

SPORTS

'Alone' in Locker Room

Former NFL Back Who 'Outed' Himself
Laments Closeted Gays in Team Sports

By Robert Lipsyte
New York Times Service

Dave Kopay turned 55 this year and began collecting his National Football League pension, another reminder, along with constant scintilla and a knee that needs to be replaced, of nine years as a running back.

"I didn't put up big numbers," he said recently, "but I protected the passer and I cracked the linebacker in the jaw. I was known for that."

He is better known for a more lasting hit. In 1975, thinking the world's conspiracy of silence, he publicly declared that he was gay. Twenty-two years later, he is still the only major team athlete in North America to come out so openly.

"I feel frustrated because I still haven't figured out how to help make more change," Kopay said. "There's still so much gay-bashing in the country. The young gay athlete feels isolated, there's no network to reassure him he's not unique. I think some of the fights we hear about among pro football players have to do with one calling the other 'fag.' The word still causes a panic. You feel you have to fight, whether or not you're gay."

"And you have to wonder about the gang rapes, all the sexual assaults involving groups of football players. Are they trying to prove their masculinity to each other? Are they using women as an excuse to have sexual experiences with each other? When I was in the NFL, I had group sex involving women as a way to have sex with men, often other athletes."

Kopay, who reached across the years to initiate this conversation, lives in Los Angeles and works in a family-owned business, a supplier of flooring to movie studios. He is still an avid fan.

Kopay was raised in Chicago and Los Angeles, and attended a Roman Catholic seminary before starting at the University of Washington. In 1964, he was drafted by the San Francisco 49ers, where quarterback John Brodie dubbed him "psycho" for his intensity. He also played for Washington, Green Bay, Detroit and New Orleans.

Kopay was "out" to many of his teammates; black players in particular, he sensed, were willing to judge him on his value to the team. But he remembers how close he came to fighting one of the Redskins' defensive linemen.

"A total jerk, a big queer-basher and naturally a favorite of Coach George Allen," Kopay said. "He was a drunk, he did drugs, and he took money from homosexuals for sex. He had a couple of local queens as sugar daddies, but he

never considered himself homosexual.

"He started giving me a hard time. We would have fought, but Leonard Haus, the great center and a team leader, stepped in. He told the guy to shut up, that I was a productive member of the team. The guy shut up."

In 1975, two years after being cut from the Oakland Raiders taxi squad, Kopay read Lynn Rosellini's groundbreaking Washington Star series about gay athletes and recognized an anonymous gay source as his former teammate, Jerry Smith, who would die of AIDS 11 years later without ever publicly coming out. Kopay and Smith had often talked about writing a book together.

Kopay called Rosellini and became the key public name in her series. In 1977, he published a book, "The David Kopay Story," with Perry Deane Young. But in the 20 years since, there has been little open discussion of big-league gay male athletes.

"It's so sad in this age of so many productive gays, of such progress in the courts, in human rights, that sports should lag so far behind," Kopay said. "Sports could be leading the way."

The main problem is with the owners. It's not necessarily homophobia, it's their fear of losing money. These are guys who have gays in their front offices, who have gays plan and run their parties. I don't think fans care, and players don't, certainly not on a winning team."

Kopay has always been something of a football conservative, contemptuous of "in your face" on-field antics. He speaks sentimentally of having played for Vince Lombardi; he admires such hard-line coaches as Bill Belichick and Mike Ditka. He is also still circumspect; Kopay refuses to discuss the rumors, some published, about the sexuality of past and current stars.

"You've got some beautiful men out there who fuel other men's fantasies," Kopay said. "A lot of those stories are just that, fantasies. And some are true. But outing people is not the point. I'd like to see the league or the players association issue a human rights statement in support of gay athletes. I'd like to see some way to reach out to all those high school and college athletes who need to talk to someone about their feelings. There's a reason there's so much suicide among young gay men. They feel so alone."

Kopay says he is happy and healthy, despite his aching old NFL bones. He misses athletic competition — the bad knee has canceled "psycho's" racquetball matches — and he misses the game.

"If some pro or college team called me to coach their running backs," he said, "I'd be there in a minute."



Stefan Reuter of Germany, flanked by Portugal's Pedro Barbosa, left, and Paulo Sousa, lunging for the ball in a Group Nine World Cup qualification game in Berlin on Saturday. Germany scored a late goal to tie, 1-1.

Norway Books Its Passage to Finals

Norway became the ninth nation to book its place in next year's World Cup finals, and the Netherlands all but joined it when both countries won important qualifying matches on Saturday.

Austria took a decisive step toward the finals — or at the least the runners-up playoffs — by beating Sweden, 1-0, in Vienna in a Group Four match that saw three players sent off.

The victory, thanks to a blistering 76th minute goal from Andreas Herzog, moved Austria to the top of the standings, but the team slipped back to second when Scotland beat Belarus, 4-1, on Sunday.

Anton Pfeffer and goalkeeper Michael Konsel of Austria, and Roland Nilsson of Sweden, were all sent off.

In Group One, Greece celebrated Friday's announcement that Athens had been awarded the Olympic Games of 2004 with an emphatic 3-0 win over Slovenia in Ljubljana that put it back on top of the standings ahead of Denmark.

Croatia remained a point behind Greece and Denmark with a hard-fought 3-2 victory over Bosnia, leaving all to be decided in the remaining few matches. The upset of the night came in the

important victory. The jostling for positions behind Romania in Group Eight continued with Ireland winning, 4-2, in Iceland, and Lithuania beating Macedonia, 2-0.

Romania, which qualified for the finals last month, won 8-1 in Liechtenstein to maintain its perfect record, leaving Ireland, Lithuania and Macedonia to fight for second place. Ireland meets Lithuania on Wednesday, and both teams go into the match with 14 points.

Germany, which has lost only one World Cup qualifier ever — to Portugal in 1985 — appeared to be headed for another defeat, also against the Portuguese, after Pedro Barbosa scored for the visitors in the 71st minute. But Portugal lost its momentum when Rui Costa was sent off five minutes later and Kirszen equalized for the Germans nine minutes from time.

Germany and Portugal now both have 16 points, one point behind Ukraine, but Portugal has played one more game than the European champions.

Germany needs to win its last two home games, against Armenia on Wednesday in Dortmund, and against Albania next month, to ensure a trip to France next year.

World Cup Qualifiers

Group Three match in Lausanne, where Finland beat Switzerland, 2-1, to keep alive its hopes for a first-ever appearance in the finals.

Finland moved into second place behind Norway with reasonable hopes of staying there.

Jari Litmanen and Antti Sumiala scored for Finland, with Adrian Kunz's

90th minute goal proving too little too late for the Swiss.

Norway clinched its place in France in 1998 when it won, 1-0, in Azerbaijan, thanks to a 43rd minute long-range goal from Chelsea's Tore Andre Flo. Norway joins the world champion, Brazil, as well as France, Nigeria, Morocco, Tunisia, South Africa, Cameroon and Romania in the finals.

While Norway wrapped up Group Three, the Dutch virtually wrapped up Group Seven with a 3-1 triumph over Belgium, the nation with whom they are co-hosting the 2000 European championships.

But there was no sharing of the spoils in Rotterdam, as the Dutch won with a solo effort from Dennis Bergkamp late in the game, which wrapped up the

Gogean Grabs Brace of Gold, Then Quits Gymnastics

Reuters

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Romania's Gina Gogean gave herself the perfect retirement present, matching gold medals from the individual apparatus finals at the world gymnastics championships Sunday.

Gogean went out in a blaze of glory, winning her final two events — the beam and floor.

Her two golds were enough to vault Romania past Russia in the final medal standings.

The day rounded off a brilliant week for the 19-year-old who began the championships by leading Romania to a third consecutive women's team title Thursday. She also won a bronze on the vault.

"It is the right time to retire after these gold medals," said Gogean, who plans to start a university course shortly. "I didn't want to retire without winning a medal."

"I don't have the same confidence that I can still compete at this level in two years when the championships will be in China, so it is the right time to retire."

Gogean was helped through her final routine by a sellout crowd at the Malley arena, who clapped along to music from Zorba the Greek during her entire floor exercise.

The judges appreciated the performance as much as the audience, awarding her a mark of 9.800.

That was just enough to allow her to edge her Russian rival, Svetlana Khorkina, who received the same score for her elegant effort.

Gogean successfully defended her world title on the strength of her superior qualifying mark.

Khorkina's silver was her second of the day, bringing the willowy Russian's world championship medal haul to five — two gold, including the coveted all-around title, and three silver.

Gogean began the day by winning the beam, again getting the better of Khorkina, this time by 0.13 of a point.

Khorkina finished second with China's Kui Yuanyuan, with both registering marks of 9.787, but was able to hold on to her position in the tie-break.

Sergei Fedorchenko gave Kazakhstan their first world championship gold medal by winning the vault.

The 22-year-old from Issyk edged out Nikolai Kravuk of Russia and Adrian Ianculescu of Romania, who also picked up their first world championship individual medals, taking the silver and bronze.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	58	51	.533	0
New York	57	52	.524	1
Detroit	48	61	.439	10
Boston	46	64	.419	12
Toronto	47	64	.422	13

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	57	53	.520	0
Minnesota	51	59	.462	6
Chicago	49	61	.444	8
Kansas City	47	63	.429	10
St. Louis	46	64	.418	11

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	57	53	.520	0
Anaheim	49	61	.444	8
Texas	47	63	.429	10
Oakland	46	64	.418	11

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	57	53	.520	0
Florida	51	59	.462	6
New York	49	61	.444	8
Montreal	47	63	.429	10
Philadelphia	46	64	.418	11

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	57	53	.520	0
St. Louis	51	59	.462	6
San Francisco	49	61	.444	8
Colorado	47	63	.429	10
San Diego	46	64	.418	11

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	57	53	.520	0
San Francisco	51	59	.462	6
Colorado	49	61	.444	8
San Diego	47	63	.429	10

FRIDAY'S LINESCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	57	53	.520	0
Florida	51	59	.462	6
New York	49	61	.444	8
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San Diego	47	63	.429	10

FRIDAY'S LINESCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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SPORTS

Clemens' 2-Hitter Blanks Rangers

The Associated Press
Roger Clemens pitched a two-hitter on Sunday, tying Jack Morris' Toronto club record for victories in a season with his 21st, leading the Toronto Blue Jays to a 4-0 triumph over the visiting Texas Rangers.

Clemens (21-5) struck out 14, his 12th time this season with 10 or more strikeouts and the 80th in his career. He struck out six of the last nine batters, including the side in the ninth.

He didn't walk anyone in what was his third shutout of the season and 41st of his career. The complete game was his ninth of the year, tying him with teammate Pat Hentgen for the American League lead, and the shutout lowered his ERA to 1.85, best in the AL.

The only hits off Clemens were singles by Juan Gonzalez in the fourth and Rusty Greer in the sixth.

Clemens got into trouble only once, but got Gonzalez to ground out weakly to second with two out and runners at first and third in the sixth.

In the seventh, Clemens came up limping after covering first on a ground-out. Clemens lay on the turf while the trainer examined his right leg, which he appeared to jam into the bag. However, Clemens got up after about a minute, then proceeded to strike out the next two batters to end the inning.

Red Sox 11, Brewers 2 Troy O'Leary hit his first career grand slam. John Valentin homered twice and Bill Haselman, Jeff Frye and Wilfredo Cordero also homered for host Boston.

The Red Sox tied a season-high with six home runs and avoided elimination in the AL East for the second consecutive day.

Milwaukee fell five games behind Cleveland in the AL Central. The Indians played Chicago at night.

Butch Henry (6-2) earned his first victory as a starter since Aug. 10, 1995. He missed all of last season after having tendon transplant surgery in his left elbow, then pitched out of the bullpen before being added to the rotation Sept. 1.

Henry allowed one run on six hits and two walks in five innings, striking out two. In two starts lasting 10 innings, he has an ERA of 1.80.

Jeff D'Amico (8-5) allowed seven runs on eight hits in four innings, failing to make it through the fifth for the first time in 16 starts.

In games played Saturday:
Orioles 4, Yankees 1 Scott Erickson pitched a four-hitter, and the Baltimore

Orioles beat the Yankees for the seventh time without a loss this season, 4-1, to increase their AL East lead to 9½ games over New York.

Geronimo Berroa homered as Baltimore sent the Yankees to their sixth straight loss Saturday — their worst skid since an eight-game slide in August 1995 — and ninth defeat in 10 games. A

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

crowd of 52,535 saw the Orioles match their biggest lead of the season, winning for the third straight day at Yankee Stadium.

Indians 9, White Sox 7 Matt Williams hit two homers, including a go-ahead, two-run shot in a four-run fifth as host Cleveland won for the seventh time in nine games.

Tigers 7, Angels 5 Bobby Higginson's third grand slam of the season and rookie Juan Encarnacion's first career homer powered host Detroit.

Red Sox 10, Brewers 2 Making his first start for the Brewers since a bitter departure from the Mets, Pete Harnisch gave up seven runs in the third inning.

Reggie Jefferson, Wilfredo Cordero and Scott Hatteberg all hit two-run doubles in the third. Cordero, Mo Vaughn and Nomar Garciaparra also hit solo homers for host Boston, which snapped a seven-game losing streak.

Blue Jays 2, Rangers 1 In Toronto, Pat Hentgen allowed six hits in eight innings for the Blue Jays.

Hentgen (15-9) struck out six and walked three. The right-hander lost his shutout bid with two outs in the eighth when Juan Gonzalez hit a solo homer, his 34th.

Mariners 9, Twins 0 Jeff Fassero won his 15th game with a four-hitter and Jay Buhner hit his 33d home run, leading visiting Seattle over Minnesota.

Athletics 9, Royals 3 Scott Spiezo hit a two-run homer and matched a career high with four RBIs, leading visiting Oakland over Kansas City.

Giants 5, Astros 3 A throwing error by Jeff Bagwell, who earlier hit his 38th homer, gave the host Giants the go-ahead run in the eighth inning as San Francisco defeated the Houston Astros, 5-3.

The Giants, who began the eighth trailing 2-1 in Saturday's game, scored four runs to win in their last at-bat for the 18th time this season. The Astros' lead dropped to 2½ games over second-place Pittsburgh in the NL Central. The Giants stayed two games behind NL West-leader Los Angeles.

Dodgers 9, Marlins 5 Todd Zeile hit a tie-breaking homer in the eighth, and Eric Young tripled home three runs for host Los Angeles.

Cliff Floyd hit a pair of two-run homers and Bobby Bonilla hit a solo home run to give the Marlins a 5-0 lead after four innings.

Pirates 13, Reds 4 Shawn Dunston homered and drove in three runs, extending his remarkable start with Pittsburgh and four steals. Visiting Pittsburgh won for only the fourth time in 13 games.

Dunston, recently acquired from the Chicago Cubs, had a sacrifice fly, a solo homer and an RBI single as the Pirates jumped out to a 6-0 lead against Mike Remlinger (6-8).

Cubs 7, Mets 5 Scott Servais hit a three-run homer and Ryne Sandberg added a solo shot in a five-run eighth inning as host Chicago won its fourth straight.

Sandberg hit his 11th home run leading off the eighth against former Cub Mel Rojas to trim Mets lead to 4-3. Doug Glavine singled and Mark Grace greeted John Franco (4-3) with a game-tying double.

Cardinals 10, Rockies 7; Rockies 7, Cardinals 6 Willie McGee's sacrifice fly and pinch-hitter Tom Pagnozzi's two-run double in the 13th gave visiting St. Louis the win in the first game of a split doubleheader, snapping Colorado's nine-game winning streak.

Dennis Eckersley (1-4) got his first NL win in more than 11 years and Delino DeShields went 4-for-6 for St. Louis. Mark McGwire also hit another long homer for the Cardinals. Jeff McCurry (1-4) took the loss.

Brewers 9, Padres 1 Greg Maddux allowed four hits in seven innings as he won his 18th game to lead visiting Atlanta over San Diego.

Maddux (18-4) allowed only four singles and struck out five. Maddux, who did not walk a batter for the 16th time in his 30 starts this season, was lifted for a pinch-hitter in the eighth inning.

The Braves put Maddux ahead with three runs in the first inning and added solo homers by Tony Graffanino, Chipper Jones and Andrew Jones. Andrew Jones, who had three RBIs, also added a two-run double.

Phillies 5, Expos 3 Curt Schilling pitched an eight-hitter with 10 strikeouts to increase his major-league lead as Philadelphia beat host Montreal.

Mike Lieberthal drove in three runs as Philadelphia won for the fifth time in six games.



The Buccaneers' John Lynch tackling the Lions' Barry Sanders. Tampa Bay won, 24-17, over Detroit on Sunday.

Bettis Powers Steelers Over Redskins

The Associated Press
The Pittsburgh Steelers got back to what they do best — giving the ball Jerome Bettis and getting out of his way — while Gus Frerotte kept doing what he does worst.

Bettis, the focal point of the Steelers' offense again after being virtually ignored last week in a 37-7 loss to Dallas, carried on all but two plays on a 72-yard fourth-quarter scoring drive, rallying host Pittsburgh past the mistake-riddled Washington Redskins, 14-13, on Sunday.

Bettis ran for 134 yards against what was the NFL's worst rushing defense last season. He accounted for nearly all of Pittsburgh's offense on its two scoring drives.

New starting quarterback Kordell Stewart again was erratic, going 8-of-17 for 82 yards, but rushing for 70 yards and a 1-yard touchdown on Pittsburgh's first possession.

With the Steelers in danger of starting a season 0-2 for the first time since 1993, Bettis ran for 46 yards on the 72-yard drive finished off by his 1-yard TD run with 13:27 to play.

The Redskins, playing without holdout nose tackle Sean Gilbert, gave up

223 rushing yards and now have allowed 381 yards on the ground in their first two games.

The Steelers (1-1) trailed 13-7 after Scott Blanton's two field goals — of 36 and 28 yards — and Brian Mitchell's 97-yard touchdown return of the second-half kickoff.

Frerotte, whose father, Gus Sr., watched him play in person for the first time since undergoing a heart transplant last spring, shredded the Steelers' free

agent-depleted secondary for six completions of 20 yards or more and 270 yards on a 19-of-35 game.

But Frerotte, again showing the up-and-down side he frequently displayed while trying to win the starting job last season as the Redskins faltered following a 7-1 start, twice halted long drives by throwing interceptions in the end zone following long drives.

Frerotte was intercepted a third time near midfield by Chris Oldham with 23 seconds remaining when a field goal would have won it for the Redskins (1-1).

49ers 15, Rams 12 No. 1 Jim Drucken-

miller isn't Steve Young.

But he still did what San Francisco quarterbacks have done all decade — beat the Rams.

Druckenmiller, who reported to the 49ers just four weeks ago after being their No. 1 pick in the April draft, threw two TD passes as the visiting 49ers won their 14th straight game over the Rams, 15-12.

Druckenmiller's second TD pass was a 35-yard flip that Garrison Hearst ran into the end zone with 7:50 left in the game. It came after the fourth St. Louis turnover, a fumble by Lawrence Phillips recovered by Tim McDonald at the Rams' 47.

The 49ers, with Jerry Rice gone for the season with a knee injury, also had four turnovers, three on interceptions by Druckenmiller, in one of the sloppiest games these two teams have played in a rivalry that covers 96 games over 48 seasons.

But San Francisco (1-1) still found a way to win without Rice: Young, who sat out with a concussion, and backup quarterback Jeff Brohm, who has a broken finger on his throwing hand.

It was the first victory for new 49ers coach, Steve Mariucci.



Southern California's Chris Claiborne tackling Florida State's Thad Busby. The Seminoles triumphed, 14-7.

Notre Dame Wins One for New Coach

The Associated Press
Bob Davie promised to raise the energy level at Notre Dame. Instead he raised the pulse rate of Fighting Irish fans everywhere.

Autry Denson scored from a yard out with 2:37 left as the 11th-ranked Irish made Davie sweat out his coaching debut before beating Georgia Tech, 17-13, on Saturday.

"We didn't play as well as we could have and we didn't play as well as we should have," the relieved Davie said just outside the new locker room at renovated Notre Dame Stadium. "And we're going to have to play a lot better in the future."

It was supposed to be a perfect day for the Irish, playing before a crowd of 80,225 — about 21,000 more than the old stadium held. But just like the past few years under Lou Holtz, the Irish showed they are still slow starters.

Last season, Ron Powilus rallied the Irish to a 14-7 season-opening victory over Vanderbilt. Two years ago, Notre Dame lost its opener, at home, to Northwestern 17-15.

Again, this time with Denson picking up most of the yardage, Powilus helped rescue the Irish on the winning drive.

"On the sidelines, we made up our minds, death before defeat," said Denson, who accounted for 44 yards on the 70-yard drive that had the fans cheering for the rest of the game. "It was now or never, but we chose now."

A good thing, too, since Georgia Tech nearly pulled off the upset as it led 13-10 at the time. However, Dave Frakes missed two field goals in the

fourth quarter following Tech interceptions of Powilus passes.

No. 1 Penn St. 34, Pittsburgh 17 Mike McQueary threw for a school-record 366 yards and two touchdowns as host Penn State won its season opener. McQueary, a fifth-year senior who was a

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backup the last four years, also set a school record with 370 yards in total offense.

No. 2 Florida 52, Central Michigan 6 Doug Johnson tied a school record with seven touchdown passes in the first half, and host Florida set a modern school record for points in a game. Freshman Bo Carroll rushed for 159 yards and two touchdowns on just seven carries.

No. 3 Tennessee 30, UCLA 24 Peyton Manning passed for 341 yards and two touchdowns as visiting Tennessee held off UCLA despite Cade McNown's 400-yard passing performance. Manning, the preseason Heisman Trophy favorite, completed 28 of 49 passes.

No. 4 Washington 42, No. 19 BYU 20 At Provo, Utah, Rashaan Shehee ran for 171 yards and scored two touchdowns as Washington ended BYU's nation-best 12-game winning streak. Brock Huard threw for 285 yards and three scores, and Jerome Patton caught seven passes for 163 yards as the Huskies beat the Cougars for the third straight time.

No. 5 Florida St. 14, No. 23 Southern Cal 7 Dee Feaster scored on a 3-yard run with 10:40 left to give visiting Florida State the win in its first meeting with Southern Cal. The Seminoles clinched the win

when safety Dexter Jackson stopped Trojan receiver Billy Miller for no gain after a short completion on fourth-and-6 at the Seminoles 26 with 2:20 remaining.

No. 7 North Carolina 23, Indiana 6 At Chapel Hill, Jonathan Linton rushed for a career-high 121 yards and North Carolina's defense had five first-half sacks to spoil Cam Cameron's debut as Indiana coach.

No. 8 Colorado 31, No. 24 Colorado St. 21 Interceptions by Rashidi Barnes and Marcus Washington early in the third quarter helped Colorado rally to beat Colorado State at Boulder. Colorado was trailing 14-7 when Barnes returned his theft 26 yards for a tying touchdown with 13:58 left in the period.

No. 10 LSU 55, Texas-El Paso 3 Kevin Faulk scored three touchdowns in the first half as host LSU overcame numerous penalties and mistakes to rout Texas-El Paso. Faulk, who gained 84 yards on 12 carries, left the game two minutes into the third quarter after pulling his left hamstring on a 40-yard run.

No. 12 Texas 48, Rutgers 14 Ricky Williams ran for 155 yards and three touchdowns and Aaron Humphrey had three interceptions for the host Longhorns, who overcame a turnover-filled first half and the loss of quarterback James Brown. Brown left the game late in the first half with a sprained left ankle and didn't return.

No. 17 Stanford 28, San Jose St. 12 At Stanford, linebacker Jon Haskins returned an interception 22 yards for a touchdown and the Cardinals remained undefeated in 16 season openers against San Jose State.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

The Athletics season opener in the Grand Prix Final, which will feature Daniel Komen and Lucretia Engelen in the 400m and 800m respectively.

Athletics:
13 September, LIVE,
The Grand Prix Final,
Fukuoka, Japan
One of the highlights of the sporting year sees the big guns of athletics competing in one of the sport's most lucrative events

Cycling:
8 - 21 September, LIVE,
The Tour of Spain
The Tour leaves Portugal and crosses back into Spain before ending the week in Cordoba

Motorcycling:
11 - 13 September, LIVE,
The Catalunya Grand Prix
With Mick Doohan having already secured the 600cc title, the focus has turned to the epic battle between Max Biaggi, Rai Waldman and Tetsuya Harada in the 250cc class

Volleyball:
8 - 13 September, LIVE, The Men's European Championship
Germany, Russia, Netherlands, Italy and France are among the teams competing for the European Championship in Hertenbosch, Netherlands

Gymnastics:
12 September, LIVE,
Europe v Asia, Lyon, France
Some of the world's best gymnasts will be on show as the two continents meet for the first time in Mendi competition



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